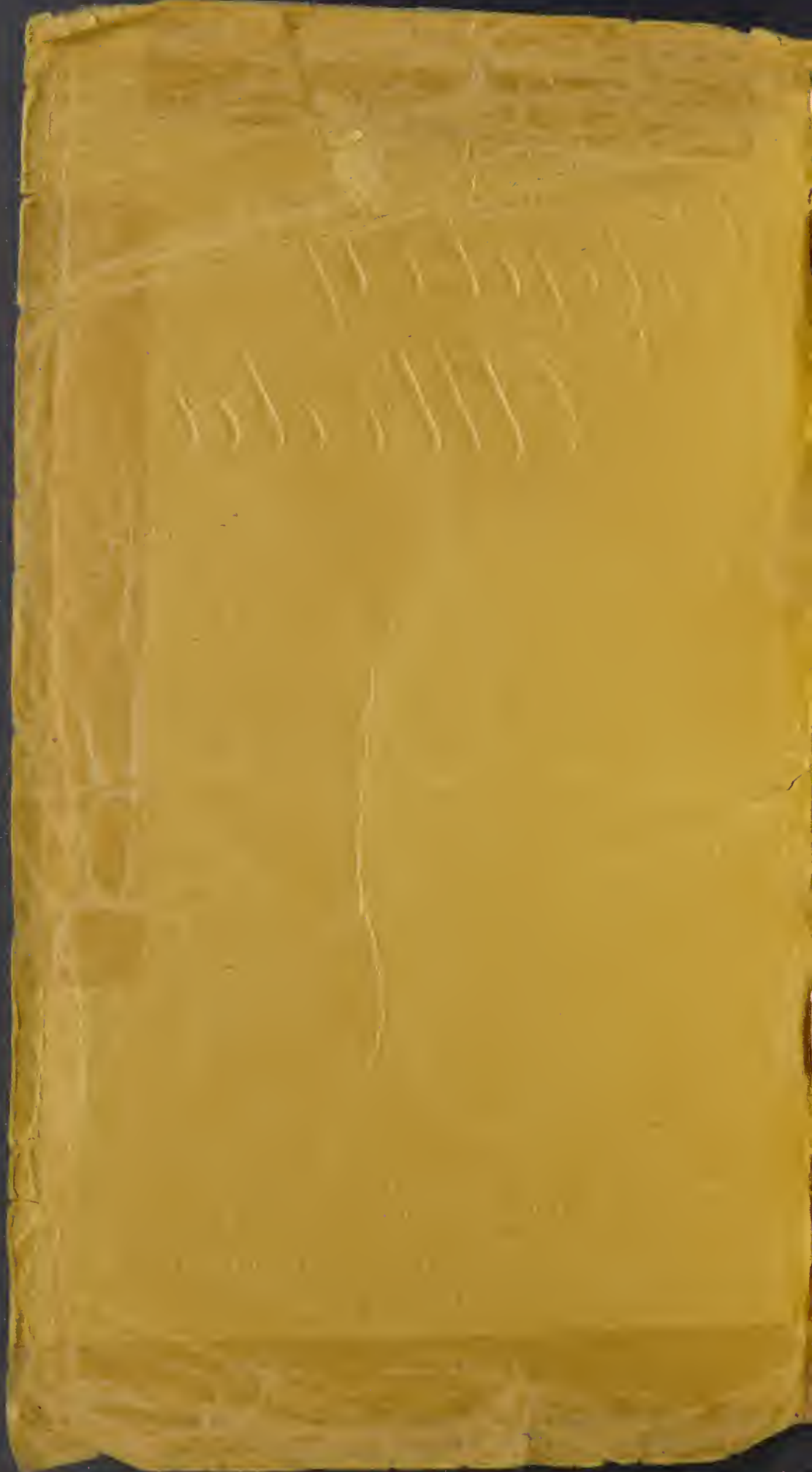


Calgary Alberta

THE LAND
OF PLÉNTY



PUBLISHED BY
THE CITY COUNCIL
AND
THE CALGARY BOARD OF TRADE
1907



CITY OFFICIALS

Mayor—A. L. Cameron.

WARD 1—A. Moodie—General Executive and Finance.

A. J. Samis—

Robt. Suitor—Parks and Cemeteries.

WARD 2—G. T. C. Robinson—

H. W. White—

W. H. Manarey—Market and Health.

WARD 3—J. W. Mitchell—Fire.

S. J. Clark—Public Works.

A. G. Graves—Light.

WARD 4—R. J. Stuart—

J. G. Watson—Waterworks.

C. B. Reilly—New Industries, Police and Relief.

City Clerk	H. E. Gillis
City Treasurer and Assessor	Thos. S. Burns
City Engineer	R. E. Speakman
City Solicitor	Hon. J. S. Hall
City Comptroller	W. S. Newham
Chief of Fire Department	James Smart
Chief of Police	Thos. English
City Building Inspector	Richard Harrison
City Sanitary Inspector	R. W. Fox

Calgary Board of Trade Officers, 1907

Hon. President	Hon. W. H. Cushing
President	I. S. G. Van Wart
1st Vice-President	C. W. Peterson
2nd Vice-President	Wm. Toole
3rd Vice-President	C. P. McQueen
Secretary-Treasurer	E. L. Richardson

CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Civic Improvements	A. L. Cameron
Finance	F. T. Weir
Bankers	F. MacBeth
Immigration	W. M. Davidson
New Industries	C. W. Rowley
Irrigation	Wm. Pearce
Freight Rates	J. H. Hanna
Arbitration	James Short

CHAIRMEN OF SECTIONS

Manufacturers	A. B. Cushing
Wholesalers	J. Horne
Retailers	W. H. Manary
Professionals	Dr. G. A. Anderson
Agric. and Live Stock	P. Burns
Real Estate	T. S. J. Skinner
Civic Franchises	C. S. Lott
Insurance, Fire	T. S. C. Lee
Assurance, Life	C. M. Turner
Labor	R. A. Brocklebank



Calgary's New City Hall.

List of Members
Calgary Board of Trade, 1907

ARCHITECTS

Bates, W. S.
Dodd, W. M.

Lawson, F. J., Lawson & O'Gara.
O'Gara, J. J., Lawson & O'Gara.

BANKS

Clarke, W. H., Manager Royal Bank.
Connacher, W. M., Manager Bank of Nova Scotia.
Hamber, E. W., Manager Dominion Bank.
Hogg, W. H., Manager Bank of Montreal.
Helm, F. D., Manager Northern Bank.
Macbeth, F., Manager Molsons Bank.
Nunns, A. C., Manager Imperial Bank.
Heiter, A. R., Manager Traders Bank.
Rowley, C. W., Manager Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Severs, A. D., Manager Bank of British North America.
Bennetts, H. E., Manager Merchants Bank.
Watson, C. E., Manager Union Bank.

BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS

Bernard & Bernard.
Bennett, R. B., of Lougheed & Bennett.
Blaylock, W. J.
Jones, Clifford.
Lougheed, Hon. J. A., Lougheed & Bennett.
McCarthy, M. S., M.P., Walsh & McCarthy.
Short, Jas., of Short & Stuart.
Walsh, W. L., K.C., of Walsh & McCarthy.



A Few of Calgary's Automobiles.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Glass, H. G. H., of Glass Bros.
Palmer, J. A.

Trotter, J. A.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY OFFICIALS

Jamieson, R. R., General Superintendent.
Halstead, J., Assistant General Freight Agent.
Pearce, William, Assistant Superintendent of Irrigation.

CLOTHIERS

Cashman, D.
 Diamond, W. & Co.
 Garden Clothing Co.
 Hanna, J. H., Hanna &
 Marshall.

King, E. G.
 Robertson, W., Pres. Calgary
 Clothing Co.
 Sales, E. S.

COMMISSION HOUSES AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

Campbell, D. G., Manager J. Y. Griffin & Co., Pork Packers and
 Commission Merchants.
 Johnston, R. C., Manager Dominion Brokerage Co.
 Dixon, C. R.
 Grogan, A. M.
 Henry, R. W., Manager Teese & Persse, Manufacturers' Agents.
 Johnston, R. C., Treas. Dominion Brokerage Co.
 McDonald, M., McDonald, Dunlop Co., Manufacturers' Agents.
 Andrew, C., Nicholson & Bain, Commission Merchants.
 Plunkett & Savage, Wholesale Fruit and Produce.
 Smyth & Hardy, Manufacturers' Agents.
 Moore, W. Z., Great West Jobbing and Commission Co.



Clarence Block and Office of Loughheed & Bennett, Barristers.

CONTRACTORS

Underwood, Thomas.
 McNeill, J. C.
 McCaffray, Thos.

Fairey, F.
 Burn, L. R.

List of Members

5

DOCTORS

Anderson, Dr. G. A.
Aull, Dr. E.
Crawford, Dr. T. H.
Ings, Dr. G. A.

Stewart, Dr.
Mason, Dr. E. G.
Lafferty, Dr. J. D.

DRUGGISTS

Currie & Cope.
Findlay, James.

McLean, Wendell.
Oliver Bros.

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS

Binning, B. C., & Co.
Glanville, J. F. & Co.

Hudson's Bay Co.

FURNITURE DEALERS

Higgs, F. F., Manager Calgary Furniture Store.
Neilson, H., Manager Neilson Furniture Co.



The F. F. Higgs Furniture Co.

GENERAL

Allan, A., Customs Collector.
Armstrong, W. C.
Bates, J. A. F.
Brocklebank, R. A.
Budd, W. J.
Bull, J. E., Manager Bell
Telephone Co.
Cameron, A. L.

Hayes, J. W.
Knight, Chas.
Janes, R. A.
Johnson, G. H.
Lane, Geo., Rancher.
Mackie, J. S.
McCrahy, C. H., Dealer in
Hides.

GENERAL—*Continued.*

Hull, W. R.
 McDougall, D.
 McCallum & Co., Auctioneers.
 McHugh, J. J., Rancher.
 McNaughton, M.
 Perley, H. A.
 Robertson, G. C.
 Ramsay, S. A.

Riley, E. H., Rancher.
 Stuart, C. A., Judge.
 Tregillus, W. J., Dealer in
 Pasteurized Milk.
 Twohey, J.
 Van Wart, I. G. S.
 Young, Ald. Geo.
 Walker, Col. Jas.



On the Elbow River in Calgary.

GROCERS

Brown & Knight.
 Copas & Emerson.
 Green, F. J., Wood & Green.
 Manary, W. H., Manager Calgary Milling Co. Grocery Store.
 Morrow, P. J.
 Nolan, J. A.
 Wing, W. V., Wing & Kidney.
 Wood & Green.
 Hudson's Bay Co.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS

Comer, C. F.
 Drewe, J., Manager J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co.
 Linton, A. T., Linton & Hall.
 McBride, Ed., A. McBride & Co.
 Stuart, T. R., & Co.

HARNESS MERCHANTS

Borbridge, T. J., Calgary Saddlery Co.
 Roswell, W. S., Roswell, Potter & Carson.
 Riley & McCormick.

HOTELS

Proprietor Alberta Hotel.
 McLeod, H. S., Proprietor Grand Central Hotel.
 Thibault, C., Proprietor Royal Hotel and Grand Union Hotel.
 Traunweiser, C., Proprietor Yale Hotel.

IMPLEMENT AND CARRIAGE DEALERS

Brookbank, J. A., International Harvester Co.
 Dunn, H. A., Manager Fairchilds Co.
 Minhinnick, J. R., Frost & Wood.
 Hunt, W. G., Manager Massey-Harris Co.
 Latimer, J. A., Manager Cockshutt Plow Co.
 Lee, W. H., Carriage Dealer.
 Manager J. I. Case Co.
 Thomas, R. C.
 White, W. H., Canadian Moline Plow Co.
 Roe, Sam., Manager Tudhope, Anderson Co.



The Thos. Underwood Block.

JEWELLERS

Doll, L. H.

Harper E. N.

Watson Bros.

LIQUOR MERCHANTS

Miquelon, J. R., Skinner & Miquelon.

Raby, V., Manager Calgary Wine & Spirit Co.

LUMBER DEALERS

Cushing Bros. Co.

Jaynes, J. R., Manager Breckenridge & Lund Lumber Co.

Thomas, R. C.

Stuart W., Manager Staples Lumber Co.

Skead, S. A.

LIVE STOCK DEALERS AND BUTCHERS

Burns, P., P. Burns & Co.

Allan Thorburn, Accountant, P. Burns & Co.

Burns, Jno., with P. Burns & Co.

McDonald, G. B., with P. Burns & Co.

Calkins, C. A., Mgr. Dominion Meat and Cattle Ranching Co.

Knight, Chas.

Sparrow, A. C.

MANUFACTURERS.

Butchart, R. P., Alberta Portland Cement Co.
Alberta Cigar Co.
Burns, P., Abattoir and Cold Storage.
Cushing, Hon. W. H., President Cushing Bros. Co., Limited,
Sash and Door Factory.
Cushing, A. B., Manager Cushing Bros. Co., Limited, Sash and
Door Factory.
Cross, A. E., Manager Calgary Brewing & Malting Co., Limited
Johnson, E. B., Manager Alberta Biscuit Co.
McDonald, J. C., with Calgary Brewing & Malting Co.
Carson, W., Manager Western Milling Co., Limited.
Denby, W. A., Manager Alberta Tent and Mattress Co.
Fullbrook, J. M., Calgary Cement and Brick Co.
Gilfoy, W. L., Manager Calgary Milling Co.
Gibbs, T. B., Manager Brackman-Ker Milling Co.
Hutchings, R. J., Manager Great West Saddlery Co.
McKinnon, W. A., Manager Western Planing Mills.
Weir, F. T., Manager Standard Soap Co.
Parry E. C., Accountant Alberta Biscuit Co.

MERCANTILE AGENCY

Lyne, F. R., Manager Bradstreet's.
Anderson, J. A., Manager R. G. Dun & Co.

MERCHANTS, GENERAL

Alberta Piano & Organ Co.
Athletic Cigar Co.
Cunningham, C. G., Manager North West Electric Co.
Clarke, J. W., Manager.
Dippie, G. F., Mackay & Dippie, Taxidermists.
Baker, J. M., Manager Hudson's Bay Co.
Fairy, B. C.
Hardy, Fred W., Manager Hardy & Allan.
Heath, N. B.
Vincent, E. E., Manager Office Specialty Co.
Trawford, G., City Electric Co.





The Herald Co., Limited.

PUBLISHERS

Davidson, W. M., Editor and Manager Daily Albertan.
 Edwards, R. C., Editor and Proprietor the Eye Opener.
 Young, J. J., Managing Editor Calgary Herald.
 Hammond, J. E., Manager Hammond Litho. Co.

PLUMBERS

Young & Burnett. Martin & Tremaine.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

Austin, A. G., Irvine & Austin	Young, Geo.
Benson & Houlton.	Douglas, David F., Alberta
Beiseker, T. L.	Land Co.
C. P. Irrigation Col. Co.	Dobson, W. J.
Bick, L. W.	Downey, H. L.
Cherry, H. M.,	Ferguson & Mitchell.
Alberta Investment Co.	Fitz Roy, Dr. C., Provincial
Crandell, E. H.	Land and Live Stock Co.
Darker, R. A.,	Grogan, A. M., Ellis & Grogan
Manager Canada Life.	Hatfield, T. A.
Davidson, C. H.,	Hoople, W.
C. P. Irrigation Col. Co.	Hadfield, C. A.
Dewar, D. J.	Hull Bros.

Irvine, John E.	Ryan, John.
Huddell, A., Manager Royal Insurance Co.	Ruse, Jos., Lazier & Ruse.
Lazier, W. S., Lazier & Ruse.	Ross, A. J., Trusts and Guarantee Co.
Lee, T. S. C.	Skinner, T. J. S., Manager Alberta Investment Co.
Lee, J. K., & Co.	Sayre, A. J., Manager Calgary Colonization Co.
Lott, C. S.	Stewart, R. J., Manager Sun Life Insurance Co.
Lowes, F. C.	Toole, W. M., Toole & Peet.
Lyon, John.	Taylor, E. E., Manager Calgary Agency Co.
Mapson, F. W.	Thomkins, Henry.
Marsh, J. B.	Steinbrecker, Jno., German C Sharpe & Van Delinder.
McGregor, A. A.	Stewart, D. Y.
Marwood, F. G.	Turner, C. M., Manager Imperial Life
Middleton, H. E.	Walker, F. W., Royal Ins. Co.
McKenzie & Co.	White, H. N.
McQueen, C. P., Manager Great West Life.	
O'Brien, G.	
Peterson, C. W., Manager C. P. Irrigation Col. Co.	
Rice, J. E.	

STATIONERS AND MUSIC DEALERS

Alberta Piano and Organ Co.
 Doll, L. H., Piano Dealer.
 Hardy & Allan.
 Kinniburgh, C., & Co., Music Dealers.
 Linton Bros., Bookstore.
 Osborne Bros., Bookstore.
 Young, D. J., & Co., Bookstore and Music Dealer.



Mission Bridge on the Elbow River.



WHOLESALEERS

- Alberta Cigar Co.
 Alberta Portland Cement Co.
 Baker, J. M., Manager Hudson's Bay Co.
 Burns, P., & Co., Live Stock and Meat Dealers.
 Brookbank, J. A., International Harvester Co.
 Becker, F. D., Manager Staples Lumber Co.
 Berkinshaw, W. H., W. R. Brock & Co.
 Bartholomew, S., Paints and Wall Paper.
 Baldwin, T. O., with L. T. Mewburn & Co.
 Cushing, Hon. W. H., President Cushing Bros. Co., Limited,
 Sash and Door Factory.
 Cushing, A. B., Manager Cushing Bros., Co., Limited, Sash and
 Door Factory.
 Carson, W., Manager Western Milling Co.
 Cross, A. E., Manager Calgary Brewing & Malting Co., Limited.
 McDonald, J. C., with Calgary Brewing & Malting Co.
 Christie, Geo., Mgr. G. F. Stephens & Co., Paints, Oils, Glass.
 Campbell, D. G., Manager J. Y. Griffin & Co., Pork Packers and
 Commission Merchants.
 Dixon, C. R.

Drew, J., Manager J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co.
Dagg, E. Manager Ames, Holden Co.
Denby, W. A., Manager Alberta Tent & Mattress Co., Limited.
Frost & Wood.
Fullbrook, J. M., Manager Calgary Cement and Brick Co.
Fowler, W. G., Manager Winnipeg Rubber Co.
Gibbs, F. B., Manager Brackman-Ker Milling Co.
Gilfoy, W. L., Manager Calgary Milling Co.
Hunt, W. G., Manager Massey-Harris Co.
Horsman, A. P., Manager Gurney Standard Metal Co.
Horn, Jno., Manager Campbell Bros. & Horn, Grocers.
Hutchings, R. J., Manager Great West Saddlery Co.
Henry, R. W., Manager Tees & Persse, Manufacturers' Agents.
Johnston, R. C., Manager Dominion Brokerage Co.
Lec, W. H., Carriage Dealer.
Libby, B. W., Manager Canadian Rubber Co.
Morrison, A. K., Manager McPherson Fruit Co.
Mewburn, L. T., & Co.
Miquelon, J. R., Skinner & Miquelon, Liquor.
McKeown, A. H., Manager McClary Mnfg. Co., Stoves, etc.
McDonald, M., McDonald, Dunlop Co., Manufacturers, Agents.
McBride, Ed., McBride & Co., Hardware.
Nicholson & Bain, Commission Marchants.
Plunkett & Savage, Fruit and Produce Merchants.
Packham, Chas., Manager Jas. McCreedy Co., Boots and Shoes.
Raby, V., Manager Calgary Wine and Spirit Co.
Smith, O. C., Manager Codville, Smith & Co.
Strong, L. P., Manager Alberta Pacific Elevator Co.
Smyth & Hardy, Manufacturers' Agents.
Telfer, E. H., Manager G. F. & J. Galt, Grocers.
Weir, F. T., Manager Standard Soap Co.
Stanley, C. R., Manager Bole Drug Co.
White, W. H., Canadian Moline Plow Co.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

Gentlemen:

As President of the Calgary Board of Trade for the year 1906, I desire to make a few remarks on the work of the Board during the year.

INFORMATION BUREAU AND PUBLICITY.

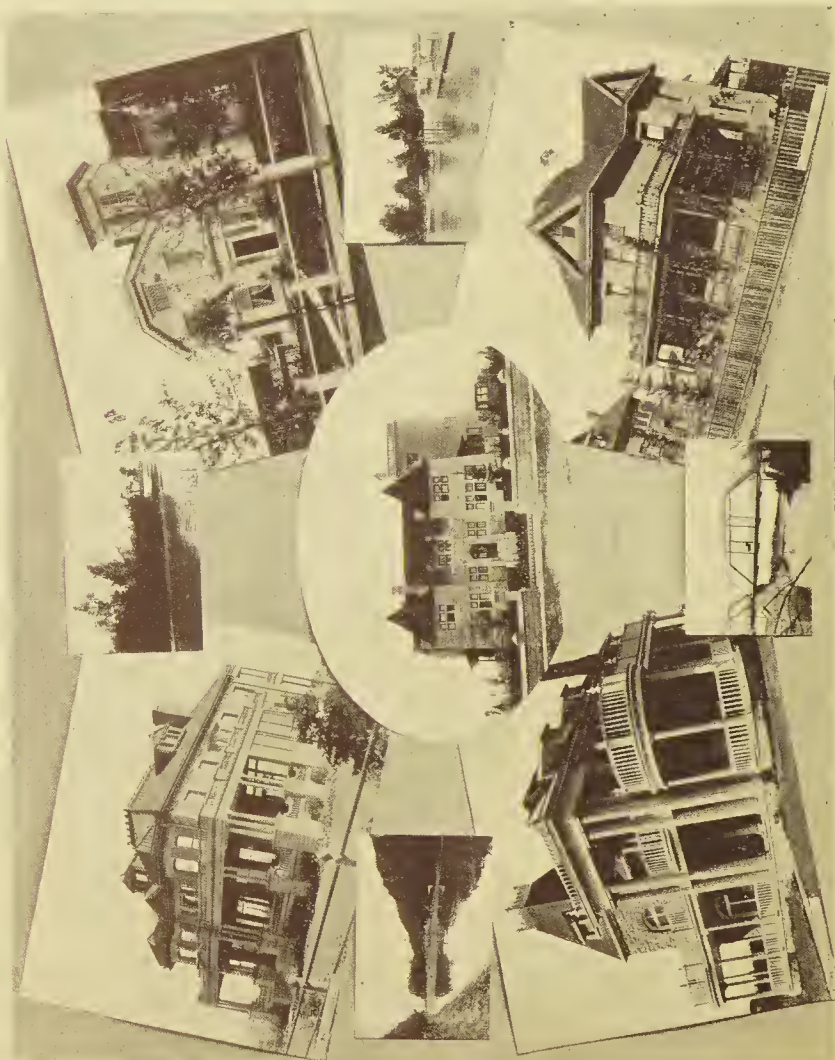
One of the most important changes in the history of the Board during the year, and one which has been productive of splendid results, was the removal of the offices of the Board from the top flat of the building previously located, to the new building situated on the C.P.R. right of way. The old offices were entirely too hard to get at, and for that reason the office was not capable of such good work as is at present the case. When this building was first purchased, it was the intention to use it only as a general information bureau, but it was afterwards found that by fitting up the building and putting in a furnace and water connections, it could be used to good advantage as the general offices of the Board of Trade as well. It was also expected that it would be



The Hudson's Bay Coy's Stores.

* the plans of the C.P.R. for a new station, this site could not be had, as it would only mean the moving of the building to another location in a very short time, and for that reason the possible to secure a location for the building on the southwest corner of Centre street and Ninth avenue, just north of the C.P.R. station. It was, however, found that owing to building was placed about half-way between Centre street and First street west on Ninth avenue. The use of this building as a permanent office of the Board will, of course, eliminate the annual expense of rent, and the other organiza-

tions using the office pay sufficient rent to practically pay for the caretaking, heating and lighting of the office. The change however, has resulted in a very great increase in the amount of work falling to the secretary during the entire year, as the office is almost continuously used by persons seeking information. To take care of incoming settlers during the busiest season of the year, an information officer was engaged, whose entire duty was to wait on the counter and give information to enquirers. This branch of the Board of Trade work was thoroughly appreciated by the incoming settlers, who were glad to be able to obtain reliable and absolutely un-biassed information. As soon as the grain crop of 1906 was ready to harvest, samples of various grains and grasses were attractively arranged in the offices, along with exhibits of



Calgary Has Many Beautiful Homes.

W. R. Hull,
I. S. G. Van Wart,

P. Burns,

T. A. Hatfield,
W. MacLean.

other products of the Calgary district, so that visitors could see at a glance the quality of our products.

During the past year about 25,000 pamphlets have been carefully distributed. One of the most important features in connection with the distribution of this literature, was the method of securing names of probable settlers. In addition to the large number of applications received by mail and through the Western Canadian Immigration association, the settlers coming to the office for information were asked for lists of their friends whom they knew to be interested in the great Province of Alberta, or to whom they considered it would be worth while to send a pamphlet. By using this source of securing names, the best possible list was obtained, and a very important part of our publicity work was thereby extremely economically done. With a view to interesting manu-



Catholic Church.
Holy Cross Hospital
Presbyterian Church.

Baptist Church.

Anglican Church.
General Hospital.
Methodist Church.

facturers and wholesalers, advertisements were placed in such mediums as the "Canadian Manufacturer," "The Commercial," etc., and the number of enquiries received is an evidence of the suitability of the mediums used. While the number of pamphlets printed and distributed during the year were as great as any three years previous, it will be necessary this year to publish a larger number than ever, if the Board takes advantage of every opportunity for the distribution of same, and in view of the generous way in which the large expenses connected with the Board have been met by the merchants of Calgary during the past year, an application should be made to the city council for an increased grant of at least \$1,500, thus making the grant for 1907 \$2,000. This would be a very small matter for the city council to grant to assist the Board in securing a sufficient amount of advertising matter, in fact, a smaller amount than is being voted to similar organizations in other portions of the Western Provinces. As will be seen by the secretary's report, several people have given liberally toward the work of the Board, and it is felt that the only way a sufficient amount of help can be obtained from the masses is through the city council. Every citizen of Calgary will benefit from the publicity work of the Board. Arrangements have been made to place the Calgary daily papers on file in a number of reading rooms in England, Canada and the United States.



Farm Home near Calgary.

ENTERTAINMENT OF VISITING PARTIES.

The Board of Trade, acting in conjunction with the city council, have taken advantage of the presence of various visiting bodies to show them over the city, and endeavor to make their stay in Calgary one to be remembered. Among the most important parties entertained were the Women's Press Club, the Washington Correspondents, the Bankers' association and the Manufacturers' association. A special souvenir was published in honor of the latter party, which has proved a good investment from an advertising standpoint.

It can safely be said without fear of contradiction, that these souvenirs were more highly appreciated by the visitors than anything received during their tour.

RAILWAY FACILITIES.

During the year your council had the honor and pleasure of meeting Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who gave a very instructive address in which he referred to the intention of the C.P.R. of making many improvements to their already extensive interests in Calgary, the chief of which is the building of a large new station in 1907, to cost upwards of \$250,000. Several of your members also had an interview with Mr. Wm Mackenzie of the Canadian Northern Railway, who is now being referred to as the "nation builder." Mr. F. W. Morse, general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, also addressed your council in regard to the prospects of his road coming to Calgary. The Canadian Northern Railway is already within a couple of hundred miles of Calgary, and at the rate the construction work on the C.N.R. is going on it should not be very many months before Calgary is reached, when once the road heads this way. With the addition of these two roads to the already extensive Canadian Pacific Railway facilities, and the coming of the Great Northern, considerable new territory will be opened up for settlement, which will naturally strengthen Calgary's position as the greatest wholesale distributing centre in the west.

GRAIN CROPS.

The crops during the past year in almost every portion of the Province, have again been very large. While it is impossible to state as yet what the average will be per acre, from the reports which reach us from all sides, the yield will be at least as large if not larger than that of 1905. In conversation a day or two ago with an American settler located east of the city, he informed me that he broke and seeded to Alberta Red Winter wheat, 500 acres of land on his farm, and that this yielded him 38 bushels to the acre, in all 19,000 bushels, and in a letter from Mr. Geo. Hill, grain inspector, he states that he has carefully weighed this sample of Alberta Red Winter wheat, and finds that it goes 67 pounds to the bushel, and that it is a splendid sample of grain being free from noxious weed seeds. In addition to the wheat grown by this gentleman, he also raised 3,500 bushels of potatoes; this was on first years breaking and without irrigation. This is only one instance of what the land in the Calgary district is capable of, land which heretofore has been looked upon as fit for grazing only. If this land produces such splendid crops without irrigation, it must be evident to the most casual observer what a great amount of good will result to the Calgary district through the gigantic C.P.R. irrigation scheme, a part of which is now complete. The crops will not only be greater, but the land will be capable of supporting a very much denser population than in non-irrigated districts and the opportunities

for manufacturing concerns in Calgary will be greatly increased. The manufacturing at Calgary of beet sugar, condensed milk, etc., etc., will naturally follow the settlement of these lands.

Special credit is due to the Dominion government Seed branch and the C.P.R. officials for the good work done to the Canadian west through the medium of the Seed Grain Special which was run through the Western Provinces about a year ago, and which undoubtedly did a great deal of good.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

The past has been the banner year in the history of Calgary in the way of increased building operations. For the two years previous to 1906, the value of buildings erected each year was a million and a quarter dollars. While during 1906 the value of buildings erected was \$2,240,000, which compares favorably with cities three times its size.

Probably on institution has been more instrumental in bringing Calgary's importance before the world at large than the Calgary Clearing House, which was established in April last. It has been demonstrated that Calgary with a population of 22,000 shows greater commercial activity than many Canadian and American cities three times its size. Our postal, express, freight and customs returns also show what wonderful strides Calgary is making, and I venture to say that within the next ten years, the growth of our city will be so great as to surprise those of us who think we are in a position to size up Calgary's future.

GENERAL PROSPERITY PREVAILS.

No time in the history of our city has progress in every direction been so marked. Over two hundred commercial travellers now call Calgary home, and during the year a large number of wholesalers opened up in Calgary, and several additions to our already extensive list of manufacturing concerns established in Calgary. Among these may be mentioned, the Alberta Portland Cement works, the Alberta Biscuit factory, the Western Milling company, another large mill to have a capacity of 1,000 bbls. a day is in course of erection by the Calgary Milling company. The Brackman-Ker Milling company have erected a mill for the preparation of breakfast foods and cereals, and two candy factories, a box factory, a brick manufacturing plant and a foundry have been established. This brings our list of wholesalers up to 90, and our manufacturing concerns now number 27, and the secretary is in communication with others which he hopes to secure for Calgary.

No city in Canada for its size or age has such substantial wholesale and retail business blocks, churches, schools, bank buildings and residences. We can also congratulate ourselves on the class of manufacturing establishments located here. The output from these factories is well and favorably regarded by the retailers and consumers, and are shipped from one end

of the province to the other, as well as into Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. In the many natural resources of Alberta lies Calgary's strength, in the future she can never be left high and dry by the low price of any single commodity or class of commodities, the foundation of her prosperity is laid broad and deep.



Mission Hill, a Beautiful Driveway.

The greatest need of the country is people with strong brains, muscle and energy to make good. All such will find plenty to do and will be rewarded. Men with money are welcome in Calgary and the Province, and will find plenty to occupy them and their money, but men are needed more than the

money and those who come with brains and money should remain to manage their own investments and all should become citizens of the country which shelters and rewards them. The prosperity of 1906 shows no sign of waning, in fact, shows unmistakable signs of increasing. This city, as well as all parts of Canada, is making gigantic strides forward. There are one or two regrettable things to notice, namely, that some of the cattle men have been unfortunate during the past five or six weeks. Although the loss will be heavy, many of the ranchers are in a position to stand the loss. The railways also have had a difficult problem to solve owing to the severity of the weather and the heavy snow falls during the last few weeks. Apart from this there is hardly a business of any kind in this district, or in the Dominion, that is not able to show a considerable balance on the right side of the ledger.

One striking feature is the great increase in the railway revenues, traffic, and the large amount spent on new lines and improvements for 1906, were, we believe, the largest on record, and it is estimated that for this year they will be even larger. The indications for 1907 point to a larger influx of British and Northern European settlers than we have had in the past. Many will also cross the border from the United States. We must count, however, upon considerable opposition from the United States railways and land companies as they are now using the United States press to a great extent by publishing false and malicious articles in regard

to this country in order to stop the flow of people to the Great Canadian West.

Immense industrial enterprises are projected for the coming year, and the demand for increased capital will be greater for this purpose than it has been in the past. It may be a difficult matter to supply all the capital required and considerable care and forethought will be necessary to make the year 1907 what it promises to be—the banner year of the industrial enterprise in the Dominion of Canada, and this city will no doubt have its fair share of prosperity.

A vote of thanks is due the General Supt., R. R. Jamieson, of the C.P.R., for his kindness in granting a site for the offices of the Board, and also to the Calgary press for the publicity they have given the work of the Board during the entire year, and for their unabated support in every interest tending to the building up of Calgary, the grandest city in the Canadian West.

Although we started the year with a deficit of over \$550, I am glad to be able to hand over the reins of office with a balance of \$385.77 on hand, and assets, including balance on hand, of \$1,794.26.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) C. W. ROWLEY,

January, 1907.

President.



8th Avenue, Looking West from 1st St. E.

GREATER CANADA

The eyes of the world are on the great Canadian West. No time in history has information regarding this vast country of unmeasured wealth and possibilities been sought after to such an extent as at the present time. Mr. Edward G. Lowry, Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, recently wrote:

"Canada compels attention Even Canadians will tell you that the only way to come to an intelligent appreciation of Canada is to forget all you ever heard about it up to ten years ago. The country has awakened and its people have set out to catch up with the United States in the race for material development. We have been so busy at home that we have paid no attention to our neighbor, but she has been watching us closely. An eleven thousand mile rush through Canada to the Pacific Coast and return, covering all the important points in the Dominion and consuming a month of time, will give an American a thousand fresh impressions and store his mind with facts of which he did not dream."

If, as Mr. Lowry says, Canada requires attention, the Canadian West demands special personal attention. It is

only natural that a new country should be looked upon with a considerable amount of suspicion. When the previously unexplored and unappreciated possibilities of a new country are brought forcefully to the attention of a prospective settler, the question arises, how can it be possible that



such a country has existed and has been allowed to remain dormant for so many years? However hard this question is to answer, the fact remains the same. Previous to about 25 years ago, this vast country was only made use of by Indians, buffaloes and fur traders, who had no desire to act as immigration agents. The truth was, therefore, slow in reaching the outside world.

Not until the coming of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1883 did news of the wondrous West commence to leak out in telling quantities, and this great unknown land has now become "The Sirloin of Canada" and "The Bread-basket of the Orient," supplying Great Britain with prime grass fed beef and Japan with wheat and flour.



Old Timers.

Mr. Wm. Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway, recently expressed himself as follows in the Canadian West Magazine:

"Among the very first to imbibe the spirit of Canadian loyalty will be the immigrants from the Motherland. These are leaving Britain to better their condition, and most of them are leaving the home of their fathers without a regret. What is behind them? A ceaseless, unsuccessful conflict with want, the pinch of hunger, the heel of the classes above them. What do they find in Canada? A land where all men who work, whatever they work at and whatever they gain, are on a social equality, where no one will be asked to comfort himself with lowliness and reverence to his 'betters.'

"These people strongly desire to help build up a nation where the social idea is that the measure of a man is not what clothes he wears, what balance he has at the bank, or what class he happened to be born into, but simply and solely what he can do.

"A new nation is coming down the arena of the world, not an English nation but a Canadian nation, with an Anglo-Saxon strain in the blood of its young men.

"A mighty nation midway between East and West, and holding within her borders a wheat field 900 miles long and 400 miles wide.

"Canada's industries will grow because she has the soil, the coal, the iron, the forests, the market and the ambition."

Mr. Wm. Whyte, 2nd Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, writing in the Canada West Magazine for March, 1907, says:

"It took many years for the people of the United States and strangely enough, for the people of Eastern Canada to realise that Western Canada was rich in possibilities. But at length the country wrung from them a reluctant recognition of its merits.

"Now, what do we see? In the last ten years three quarters of a million of new settlers came into Canada, a large majority of whom made their homes in the West. But it was not until 1903 that our immigration figures attracted widespread attention, at which time the returns showed an increase of practically one hundred per cent. over the returns of the preceding twelve months. Would you know the meaning of the sudden growth? Go talk to the farmer who had the courage to grasp the skirts of happy chance and to cut loose from old conditions. He will tell you that a country with the soil and climate of Western Canada cannot be 'kept down'—that is, so long as the world needs wheat, Western Canada must grow. 'The fellow who came first took the chance,' he will add, they did not know. Now it is not a matter of experiment—it's the case of goods that have been made good.

"The answer is a simple one. Western Canada was the merchant with goods to sell. The world would not buy. Here and there some man, pluckier than the rest, experimented. Others followed. Then came the rush—goods were found to be as advertised. What was the result? New cities and a new people, and over the Prairie West an ever widening ribbon of wheat. But we are only at the beginning. When the significance of the fact that Canada has approximately two hundred million acres of land upon which wheat may be grown—five times as much wheat land as is now cultivated in



Farm Home of J. A. Turner, near Calgary.

the United States—when this fact, I say, is thoroughly understood, people will begin really to appreciate our possibilities. When all our land is under cultivation, we shall be able to supply the greater part of the European demand and to aid in feeding the United States."

THE FAMOUS CALGARY DISTRICT IN SUNNY SOUTHERN ALBERTA

Every Western settler who has given the country a fair chance, is proud to confirm Mr. White's statement that the country has made good. Until the last few years, the larger proportion of our settlers came from Eastern Canada, or at least passed through Eastern Canada to the great West, and, as a result, Manitoba and Saskatchewan first reaped the benefit of the incoming settlers. Only the bolder spirits passed into Alberta to the Last West. Good, as the land they passed looked, something told them a better country was to be found farther west. Their letters home, tempered by the extent of the success attained, was the first information gained from actual experience, respecting Alberta, which now has a population of 184,000, the area of the province being 253,540 square miles.

This Province was in the early days considered fit for ranching only, and even if grain farming had been followed, the comparatively small amount of grain which could be produced by the settlers, could not at that time be marketed at remunerative prices.

A GREAT STOCK COUNTRY.

There can be no doubt that Central and Southern Alberta is one of the finest live stock producing districts now available for settlement. While its agricultural possibilities are immense, its future as a live stock raising and feeding district is perhaps equally as great. The valuable properties of the natural grasses on the prairies are preserved by rapid drying under the hot sun, and thus what appears brown and

uninviting in the autumn may be most fit for winter grazing, and with a light covering of dry snow to aid digestion, will produce a good, fat beef. Unless crusted, snow is no detri-

ment to the feeding of stock. Most grasses on the dry plains, with the exception of those which have running root stocks, may be said to be "bunch" grasses, but some species are more prominently so than others.



Happy Alberta Horses.

* * *

Miss Agnes Deans Cameron in the Saturday Evening Post, says: "Here the ranching world is bounded on the west by the Rockies, on the south by the International boundary, on the north by the climate, and on the east by circumstances, the circumstances being a conflict between established grazier and the newly-arrived settler, who comes with visions of a wheat harvest, breaks the sod and impinges on the herder's buffalo blue grass, the carpet of Canada. The climate makes the ranching country and the Chinook wind makes the climate, the warm Chinook filtering through the Rockies full of the fragrance of the far-off sea, bearing beneficent moisture on its wings and pregnant with potential harvests."

The great herds of horses, cattle and sheep that range on the plains of Central Alberta subsist during the winter as well as summer on these nutritious, naturally cured grasses, and in ordinary years come out of winter quarters, having had no artificial shelter of any kind, in first class breeding condition. Of course, the prudent rancher will always take the precaution to cut a quantity of prairie hay upon which to feed young and weak stock and possibly the bulk of his stock, should the winter be particularly severe. Rough sheds are provided for the sights and the stock is fed in the open prairie upon prairie hay, straw or green feed (oats, wheat or barley cut green and cured the same as hay). It is generally admitted that horses do quite as well ranging out during the winter as if they were fed and the practice is, therefore, only to feed the young colts during the first winter.

UNEXCELLED FOR HORSE BREEDING.

That Southern and Central Alberta will be called upon to supply the farmers of the Western Provinces with an enormous number of work horses annually, is conceded on all

hands. The climatic and soil conditions are almost perfect for the production of horses at the smallest possible cost, and no disease of an epidemic character prevails. Heavy draught horses are now finding a ready sale at highly remunerative prices. The light horse is also raised to perfection. The champion Hackney stallion at the Pan-American Exhibition and the New York Horse Show the same year, "Robin Adair," came from Rawlinson Bros.' ranche, 10 miles west of



Robin Adair, the famous Hackney that won first at St. Louis World's Fair, after ranging for ten years on Ranch near Calgary.

Calgary, where he had been in stud for ten years. The champion Hackney stallion and Hackney female at the St. Louis World's Fair, "Saxon" and "Priscilla," were bred and raised on the plains of Central Alberta, ten miles from Calgary. The grand



Grass, Water, and Alberta Sunlight. What more could they desire?

champion draught animal at the Dominion Fair at New Westminster, B. C., in 1905 against the winners from Portland, Oregon, was bred and raised on Balgreggan Stock Farm, Calgary. The studs of Alberta are of the highest quality, and during the past eighteen years Alberta horses have won twelve championships at the Winnipeg Exhibition.

CATTLE THRIVE HERE.

We have already referred briefly to the question of beef production with special reference to Central Alberta's nutritious grasses. The feeding effect of the cured prairie grasses is to put a finish on beef almost equal to grain. Alberta is now supplying the Province of British Columbia as well as the Yukon Territory, with beef. In addition a large export business to Great Britain is being done. It is a fact that the cattle of Central Alberta are of vastly better quality and breeding

than the average run of range stock in the Western States. The best purebred bulls are being generally used.



Purebred Herefords at the Calgary Summer Fair.



Judging Shorthorns at the Annual Spring Show and Sale.

It is an interesting fact that the City of Calgary is the home of the largest purebred cattle auction sale in the world. From 250 to 500 pure-bred bulls are sold annually. 74,733 head of export cattle were shipped from Alberta in 1906, being an increase of 24 per cent. over the previous year's business.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY.

Those engaged in sheep raising are enjoying unparalleled prosperity. Mutton and wool now command top prices. Flock-masters in Alberta will not be affected for many years to



A Contented Flock.

come by the great fluctuations in sheep products. Woolen mills are being established in the West and an enormous market for mutton is available in British Columbia, the Yukon and the Province of Manitoba. The principal market for Alberta grown mutton is at present the Province of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory. The requirements of the Province of Manitoba are not as yet very considerable, but with the large growth of the urban population and the gradual acquirement of a taste for mutton, noticeable all over the civilized world, it is probable that Manitoba may in time become a very valuable market for Alberta mutton. During 1905, some 5,000 head of Alberta sheep were sent to the Manitoba market, and no more being available, it was found necessary to draw upon the Province of Ontario for a considerable number. These sheep were thus sent some two thousand miles to supply a market right at the front door of Alberta. The markets in British Columbia and the Yukon are suscept-



Purebred Shropshires on Balgreggan Stock Farm.

ible of expansion as considerable mutton is now being brought in from the United States and the Colony of New South Wales, amounting to over 20,000 carcasses, which might also be supplied from Alberta.

DAIRYING, HOGS AND POULTRY.

The Provincial Government maintains at Calgary the largest and most important "dairy station" and cold storage in the West. Some years ago our dairymen became dissatisfied with the private creameries which were then in operation throughout the country, and asked the government to take charge of these institutions. The Dominion authorities fell in with the request, placed experts at their disposal, and eventually organized a chain of co-operative creameries all through the country. These institutions, subject to the control of the patrons, through a board of directors, are under absolute government management. Most of the patrons separate their milk at home by means of hand separators, and bring their cream to the dairy station once or twice a week in



Dairy Farm Home of W. J. Tregillus.

large cans. The cream is then carefully tested and weighed, and at the end of every month each patron gets credit for its equivalent in butter, and receives a cash advance of ten cents per pound. When the total output of butter for the season is disposed of by the government, a cheque for the balance due each patron is sent him from the Department of Agriculture. A uniform charge of four cents per pound is made for manufacturing and one cent per pound is also deducted to create a fund for purchasing buildings and machinery, of which the patrons become part owners to the extent of the amount contributed in this manner. Any settlers having the means to procure a few milch cows can thus ensure a cash

income from the first day he starts on his land. The butter is sold principally in British Columbia and the Yukon. A trade is also being developed by the government in China and Japan. This creamery service has recently been placed under the control of the Provincial Government, the Dairy Commissioner's headquarters being at Calgary.

With eggs at twenty-five to fifty cents per dozen and dressed poultry at fifteen to twenty cents per pound on the Calgary market, little need be said about the profits of this valuable side issue of the Central Alberta farm. An enormous market exists in the Province of British Columbia for poultry products and this market is increasing every year. An egg gathering station is maintained at Calgary by the government, where the highest market price is paid for "hen fruit," and from which periodical shipments are made to western points. No less than \$400,000 worth of poultry and eggs were imported by Calgary jobbers alone during 1906, for distribution in Alberta and British Columbia points. It only remains for our farmers to go into the poultry business on a larger scale, in order to have this money circulated in Alberta. Our climate is ideal for poultry raising, and our market the best in Canada.

Hog raising also is a most profitable undertaking in Central Alberta. Alberta has never yet supplied one-half the British Columbia and local demand. An excellent Pork Packing establishment is maintained at Calgary, where top prices are paid.



A Part of the Calgary Stock Yards.

STATEMENT SHOWING STOCK SHIPPED FROM ALBERTA.

	1905.	1906.	Increase.
Horses..	12,882	19,549	6,667
Cattle..	83,405	114,651	31,246
Sheep...	40,810	57,024	16,214
Hogs..	24,435	30,-099	5,664

STOCK, GRAIN AND LAND VALUES.

Teams from 2,000 to 2,400 lbs. are worth about \$300; from 2,500 to 2,800, worth about \$350 to \$400; from 3,000 to 3,400, worth about \$600. Saddle horses and drivers, well broken, range from \$100 to \$250 each. \$200 to \$250 is quite a common price for a real good driver. The buyers are paying from 4 to 4½ cents per lb. for beef, and grade cows are worth from \$25 to \$40 each. Grade sheep are worth from \$5 to \$9 each. Pure-bred cattle (male) are worth about \$75 to \$150 each, females from \$45 to \$75 each.

Wheat, 50 to 70 cents; oats, 20 to 50 cents; barley, 35 to 40 cents per bushel.

Farm land is worth from \$15 to \$40 an acre, according to location and improvements.

A GOOD GRAIN PRODUCING DISTRICT

Here is a wonder wheat field one thousand miles long and full five hundred wide. The city of Winnipeg guards the eastern portal and Calgary the west. The place of all places in America to study types is this town built on the banks of the Bow and spilling itself over the foothills. Blood Indian and Owen Wister cowboy, English "rancher" in riding breeches and coat of faultless cut, long-legged American and erect, clear-eyed Canadian girl, all these one sees on the street, together with the preponderant army of those who wear overalls. And here a hint. In Calgary and the West generally, never judge a man by the denims he wears; you may scratch a working man and find a Pat Burns, the "Father of Canada's Meat Industry," the Armour of Alberta, and many times a millionaire; or you may find yourself, as I was, driven out into the grazing country by a \$75,000 stage driver. "The apparel oft pro-



Alberta Red Winter Wheat.

George Mudge

claims the man," but here, in the wideness of God's all outdoors, Heaven be praised, one must have more than clothes to measure up to a man's full stature.—Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, in Saturday Evening Post.

The grain growing possibilities of Alberta are only now being fully appreciated, and the ranching days are fast coming to a close. The rancher who is located in close proximity to the railroads, in his last fruitless efforts for a continuation of the old order of things, still bitterly complains that the country is becoming too crowded, that the ranges are being fenced, and reluctantly he relinquishes the old free life of the early days, and either retires as a result of the sale of his holdings to farmers, or moves his outfit back from the railroads, where for some years to come, he may be left undisturbed. That the farmer is justified in forcing the rancher back to the more or less unsettled portions of the province, and in making the land more productive, is borne out by the following statement:



All Ready for the Thresher.

A CROP COMPARISON.

Twenty years ago, no one thought for a moment that in the year 1905, the total Western output of wheat, oats, barley and flax would reach such figures as 175,851,671 bushels. This, however, now stands an accomplished fact, the figures being made up as follows:

Province.	Western Crops, 1905.			
	Wheat. Bus.	Oats. Bus.	Barley. Bus.	Flax. Bus.
Manitoba... ..	55,761,416	45,484,025	14,064,175	326,964
Saskatchewan..	26,107,286	19,213,055	893,396	398,399
Alberta... ..	2,306,524	9,514,180	1,773,914	8,337
Totals	84,175,226	74,211,260	16,731,485	733,700

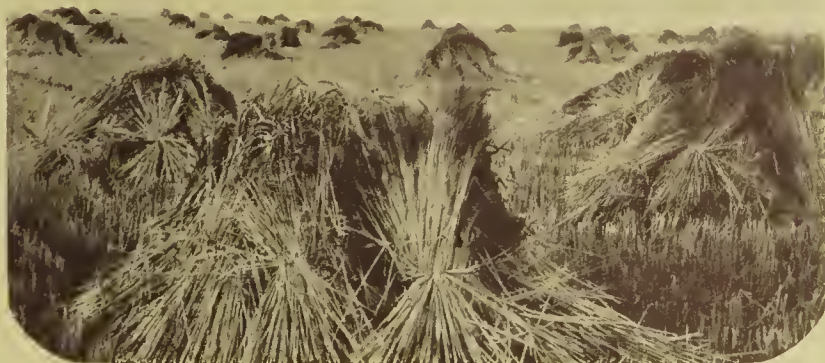
The total yields for the year 1906 are not yet available, or the above figures would be very materially increased.

The greatest wonder in rapid development of farming operations, has possibly taken place during the past four years in Alberta in connection with the growing of Alberta Red and other winter wheats. The following statement shows this development very clearly:

Year	No. of bushels.	Average yield per ac.
1903	82,418	23.95
1904	152,125	18.33
1905	689,019	21.41
1906	1,378,038	23.34

A former president of the Chicago Board of Trade, says:

"The samples of red and white winter wheat from Alberta have been submitted to our large millers, to Chief Grain Inspector Smiley, to the expert buyers of our elevators, and, unofficially, to the grain committee of our board. It was the judgment of all that the wheat was exceptionally fine, and would grade number one in this market, which, commercially, is an almost unknown quality. Many here were aware that experiments in growing winter varieties of wheat had been made in the great Canadian Northwest, but few were aware of the results. The samples excited a good deal of interest."



Winter Wheat is King in the Calgary District.

A STATEMENT OF THE INCREASE OF CROPS.

The increase in the total amount of grain grown in Alberta is shown in the following statement:

Kind of grain.	1898.	1905.
Wheat.. ...	792,417	2,306,524
Oats.... ...	1,734,197	9,514,180
Barley.. ...	279,826	1,773,914

The crop areas increased as follows during the past five years:

Year.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Total.
1900	43,104 ac.	118,025 ac.	11,099 ac.	172,228 ac.
1905	147,921 ac.	311,804 ac.	80,900 ac.	540,625 ac.

In the year 1901 there were 9,433 farms occupied in Alberta. There is at the present time 30,211 farms.

The above statements give a fair idea of the marvellous development of the Province of Alberta during the past few years, and yet only about 3% of the Province is under cultivation. More important, however, to the farmer, is the average yield per acre grown on the land, and in this matter the Alberta farmer has probably more reason for being proud of his province than farmers in almost any other part of the world. Speaking of Canadian soils, the Dominion chemist, in the Experimental Farms Report of 1906, states as follows:

"As it is quite impossible here to review this work on Canadian virgin soils without omitting very much that is essential to a correct judgment of their value, it must suffice to record the fact that we have obtained ample proof that large areas are to be found in almost every province covered with virgin soil containing an abundance of those materials which crops draw upon directly, and farm animals indirectly, for their sustenance and growth. This is particularly the case in the provinces constituting what is known as the great Northwest of Canada, where undoubtedly exists some of the richest soils in the world."

The yields which are being obtained in the west, are year by year proving this statement, and this may be said in particular about Alberta yields.

Listen to what Professor Tanner, the great English agriculturist and chemist, has to say of this soil:

"Although we have hitherto considered the black earth of Central Russia the richest soil in the world, that land has now to yield its distinguished position to the rich, deep, black soil of Western Canada. The earth here is a rich vegetable humus from one to four feet in depth, with a surface deposit rich in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash."

The district, speaking generally, is a rolling prairie with an abundance of trees along the rivers and streams. The soil, which is strong and early, -varies from a black vegetable to a sandy clay loam with a sandy clay subsoil.

CALGARY DISTRICT LEADS IN CROP YIELDS.

A statement is given below of the yields obtained for the past two years in the various crop districts of Alberta. In looking over these statements, I would like to call your attention to the following facts. All the figures used in the statement are taken from official government reports:



An Alberta Grain Field.

Respecting the wheat averages, it will be noted that Alberta stands ahead of all other provinces in Canada, and ahead of all other places mentioned, with the exception of one or two points. The same may be said of the oat averages. In fact the only grain average of the Dominion or Canada which is equal to or greater than the Alberta averages, is the barley crop of Ontario, which shows a yield of one bushel per acre greater than the Alberta average for the years 1898 to 1905, although our 1906 average is $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels greater than that of Ontario. It will also be noticed that while the Alberta average is in every instance greater than the rest of Canada, and in almost every instance greater than the other points mentioned, the Calgary district averages exceed in every instance the averages for Alberta, and by referring to the statement of district averages, it will be noted that in no case are the yields in any portion of the province as great as those of the Calgary district. In referring to the Calgary district a radius of 50 miles from Calgary is included.

It must be remembered that the Calgary district yields were obtained without the aid of irrigation. The only United States yields which are greater than those of Alberta were grown in irrigated States. This is particularly noticeable in regard to the barley yields, which crop is so greatly affected by irrigation.

A comparative statement of yields of grain of countries named, as per government returns:

	Year.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
United States	1903	12.9	28.4	26.4
Do.	1904	12.5	32.1	27.2
Russia.. . . .	1903	10.6	17.7	17.5
Do.	1904	11.5	25.7	14.4
Austria.. . . .	1903	17.7	28.4	24.7
Do.	1904	19.5	24.3	22.9
France.. . . .	1903	22.8	31.6	25.2
Do.	1904	18.5	27.2	22.0

	Year.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
Utah....	1905	26.4	39.8	37.0
Oregon ..	1905	18.6	24.1	31.0
Iowa....	1905	14.2		
Nebraska ..	1905	19.4	31.0	27.5
Kansas..	1905	13.9	27.1	22.0
Wisconsin ..	1905	16.6	39.0	29.6
Montana ..	1905	23.8	41.3	33.0
North Dakota ..	1905	14.0	38.9	28.0

Canadian Crop Returns.

		Spring		Fall	
		Wheat		Oats.	Barley.
New Brunswick, 10 years to	1901	14.1	14.8	25.8	21.6
Nova Scotia	do.	15.2	13.4	25.8	23.5
Ontario	do.	17.5	19.6	32.6	27.5
Prince Edward Island	do.	17.5		27.7	23.1
Quebec	do.	14.1	13.7	24.9	24.3
Manitoba	do.	19.3	17.0	18.5	19.1
Saskatchewan	do.	19.88		34.98	24.45
Alberta ...	1898 to 1905	20.69	21.03	35.67	26.50
Do.	1905	20.69	21.03	35.67	26.50
Do.	1906	22.75	23.34	40.82	29.04
Calgary District...	1905	28.6	31.12	41.16	30.51
Do.	1906	23.6	26.5	46.82	29.9

Average for Two Years.

The following table gives the average Alberta yields by districts for two years, 1905 and 1906, according to government returns:

District.	Spring Winter.			
	Wheat.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.
Cardston..	19.93	20.23	38.38	27.99
Claresholm, Macleod, Pincher Creek, Stavely..	21.21	24.71	36.82	24.86
Lethbridge, Raymond, Stirling	14.51	14.01	28.22	21.47
Calgary; Cochrane to Gleichen; Olds to Nanton ..	26.27	28.81	45.49	30.2
Medicine Hat ..	17.23	18.76	31.28	25.51
Bowden and Innisfail ..	23.51	26.97	39.82	30.95
Red Deer and Blackfalds ..	24.07	27.36	39.07	27.16
Lacombe ..	24.46	25.51	27.48	27.54
Ponoka ..	24.89	25.3	39.58	27.11
Wetaskiwin ..	24.46	19.8	38.09	28.09
Lloydminster, Vermilion, and Vegreville...	24.28	20.31	41.06	27.88
Fort Saskatchewan, Leduc and Strathcona ..	24.53	27.99	38.42	28.21
St. Albert and Stony Plain..	22.24	23.08	37.21	27.25
Bon Accord, Whitford and Victoria..	24.46	26.77	38.36	28.14

GRAIN IS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

The quality of grain grown in Alberta is undoubtedly the highest. Fully 70% of Alberta Red winter wheat grades No. 1. Alberta grown oats are from 5 to 15 lbs. heavier than oats grown elsewhere, and in order to provide for the extra weight and quality of Alberta oats, application has been made for a special grade for same. The following will show that special railway instructions have to be issued for Alberta oats:

Alberta millers and grain men, says the Red Deer Advocate, have received the following circular from the local agents of the C.P.R., giving instructions from the general superintendent of the Western division regarding oat shipment: "It is found that our box cars are being overloaded with oats on account of Alberta oats averaging 42 pounds per bushel as against 34 pounds, the standard weight. In order to overcome this, please instruct shippers of oats from your station or outlying territory that oats must be loaded to a point half way between the barley and oat line in our box cars, and you will figure weight of oats 42 pounds per bushel, and on this basis see that the cars are not loaded beyond the authorized capacity."



A Bountiful Harvest.

Regarding Alberta grown barley, it beats the world. The pick of the barley grown in Alberta is obtained by our breweries, so that up to the present, practically all the export barley is that which has been rejected by the Alberta breweries. The fact that this barley is in the greatest demand at breweries in the east, is satisfactory evidence that the quality is the best, particularly when it is remembered that the pick of the crop remains at home.

The development of the Oriental market for grain made it necessary that a grain inspector should be appointed for the province. This inspector is located at Calgary, as all western bound grain must necessarily pass through this city. The

inspector referred to has had seventeen years' experience inspecting grain in Manitoba, and at the meeting of the grain commission held in Calgary recently, he stated that the oats grown in Alberta could not be equalled elsewhere, and that over 85% of Alberta grown oats would weigh at least 42 lbs. per bushel; 48 lbs. frequently being reached.

The crops of the province are not confined entirely to wheat, oats and barley. In addition to these crops in 1905, 8,337 bushels of flax, 4,419 bushels of speltz and 19,089 tons of sugar beets were produced as well as large quantities of potatoes, vegetables, brome grass, timothy, natural prairie hay, all of which do well in the province. Alfalfa also does well in Alberta although as yet it is not grown in large areas.



Vegetables do well in the Calgary District.

SUGAR BEETS.

Up to the present, practically all the sugar beets grown in the province have been produced in the Raymond district, southern Alberta. There is a large beet sugar factory situated at Raymond which produced 855,000 lbs. of sugar in 1903, 3,159,000 lbs. in 1904, 4,623,000 lbs. in 1905, and 4,673,000 lbs. in 1906. The sugar beets grown in Alberta are fully as high in saccharine, but not quite as high in purity as sugar beets grown in Utah and other states south of the international boundary. It is expected that in the course of a short time a beet sugar factory will be started in or near Calgary, as a result of the settlement of the C.P.R. irrigated lands. Arrangements have been made so that sugar beets produced on this land will realize to the farmer \$5 a ton f.o.b. nearest siding or station.

IRRIGATION.

An infancy extending over a period of 5,000 to 10,000 years hardly meets with the accepted definition of the word. Still, in dealing with irrigation, which was doubtless practiced in Egypt prior to the period when written history began, it cannot but be admitted that it is still in its infancy so far as its general acceptance goes.

Up to fifteen years ago it had been practiced in Utah and other portions of the United States since the settlement of the Mormons in the West; but always under the direction of



Head Gates C. P. R. Irrigation Canal.

private individuals. It was in 1892 that the first irrigation congress was convened in the United States, since which time this system of assisting agriculture has greatly grown in favor until today the people of the States, and particularly those of the West are all alive to its great possibilities and are putting forth every effort to influence state and federal legislation in its extension.

The Reclamation Act under which that government is assisting in the work, became operative in 1902. Since then Congress has appropriated over \$40,000,000 for this work. An additional appropriation of \$60,000,000 will be required to complete the work now undertaken, which will bring 3,200,000 acres of land under irrigation. Additional projects are under consideration, the completion of which will involve an expenditure of \$100,000,000, and more than 3,000,000 acres will be brought under water.

Being thoroughly familiar with the benefits irrigation has brought to the States, the Canadian Pacific Railway company, through its irrigation department, has now under construction, just east of Calgary, an irrigation system that will ultimately bring under water at least 1,500,000 acres out of the 3,000,000 acres they own there, extending 150 miles along the main line of their road from Calgary, east. This block of 3,000,000 acres has been divided into three sections—Western, Central and Eastern. The work in the Western section has been completed and that portion of the block is rapidly filling up with settlers. Operations are now under way in the Central section and will be completed by the time the Western section is fully settled. When work is finished on this project it will rank as the largest irrigation system on the American continent, and will have cost between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000.

To induce settlement these lands have been put upon the market at a figure less than the purchase price per acre of a water right on lands opened under the Reclamation Act in the States. Acre for acre the lands here are much more valuable than those to the South of the international boundary, and will be in greater demand in the years to come.

"What can we raise on this irrigated land?" asks the incomer. "Raise, stranger?" says the man who has arrived. "You can raise anything—horses, 'hawgs,' winter wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, and fodder crops. You can get rich on timothy, alfalfa or bromus. Why not have a shy at sugar beets. The Mormons are getting fat on beet-root money. A Mormon can support two or three wives and a school section of children on a sugar farm. I guess you can make out. Say, stranger, on your life, this irrigated country is the dead limit; it beats Texas and Texas beats Hell." To the literal lay mind his is an equivocal compliment, but he offered it in all good faith."



HOMESTEADS

In addition to land held by railway and colonization companies, there are still thousands of homesteads waiting settlement in Alberta. Of course, as would be expected, it is necessary to go a very considerable distance from the railroads in



A Happy Homesteader.

older settled districts in order to obtain suitable homesteads. The rapid construction of railways in every direction all through the Canadian Northwest renders it reasonably certain, however, that sooner or later homesteads, which are now a considerable distance from railway communication, will be within easy reach of same. Those who can afford to purchase improved land or land near towns would, of course, be unwise to settle on homesteads, where, in the natural course of events, some years must intervene before they could expect to be surrounded with the social, educational and commercial advantages incidental to older settled districts. Intending settlers should apply to the Dominion Lands Agent, Calgary, who can inform them as to whether any particular piece of land is available for homesteading.

The hardships of the pioneer days in the province of



A Farm Home West of Calgary.

Alberta are now practically a thing of the past. Railroads are pushing out into the newly settled districts, schools and churches are following closely on the heels of settlement, and a provincial rural telephone system is now being constructed. This system will connect the farmer of all portions of the province, and will make it possible for him to ascertain market prices, etc., with the least possible expense. New postoffices are being opened daily, roads are rapidly graded and bridges built, so that the settler does not have to brave the hardships experienced by the settler in the early days.

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D. McDougall's Splendid Stone Block.

THE CITY OF CALGARY

"And ever we come back to the pulsing heart of this great foothill country, fascinating Calgary. One can study on its streets London fashions and fat stock, prize horses and beaded moccasins, the very newest capers in automobiles and the most ancient and approved aroma of the Plains Indians."—Saturday Evening Post.

Journeying westward from Winnipeg, passing millions of inviting acres of land, and realizing in a measure the vastness of the great Canadian West, passing hundreds of villages, and occasionally a busy town, we at last reach a real, live city, a city with its 50 automobiles, its motor bus street car system, upwards of 150 retail stores, 90 wholesalers, 27 manufacturers, 13 banks, branches of practically all the friendly societies, two morning and two afternoon daily papers, several weekly and monthly publications, five clubs (the Rancher's, St. Mary's, Alberta, Canadian and Young Men's), three colleges, high school, normal school and twelve public schools; general offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway western officials; Government offices, such as land titles office, court house and Provincial Public Works office; beautiful churches, in fact, everything necessary to make an up-to-date progressive city of nearly 22,000 population. The famous Calgary sandstone, which is used so extensively in the erection of

business blocks, public buildings, wholesale houses and manufacturing plants, gives the city a beautiful and substantial appearance, which is most favorably commented upon by all visitors. Calgary's business blocks, schools, churches and many of its residences would be a credit to the larger Eastern and United States cities. A street delivery of letters has just been inaugurated by the Dominion government, and adds one more convenience to city life in Calgary.

The city has an abundant supply of pure water which is taken from the famous Bow river, a swiftly flowing body of water having its source in the Rocky mountains, and which reaches Calgary in the purest state, there being practically no settlements along the river between Calgary and the mountains.

A magnificent Young Men's Christian Association building is now in course of erection, to cost \$90,000. It will be built of Calgary sandstone, and will be a thoroughly appreciated home for the young men of the city.



A Residential Street,

As might be expected in a city of such rapid growth, the task of keeping pace with the development in the matter of civic improvements, is a very considerable one, and one which the city council is putting forth every effort to accomplish. The water work system, sewerage system, sidewalks and public works generally, are a credit to a city that is doubling its population every two or three years. The civic estimates for the current year amount to \$260,647, and will be spent as follows: Executive, \$31,500; public works, \$30,793; police, \$17,934; light, \$13,125; parks and cemeteries, \$5,608; health and market, \$22,940; fire, \$26,447; new industries, \$1,000; schools, \$62,600; sinking fund and interest on debentures, \$48,700. These expenditures are, of course, only ordinary expenses incurred for civic government, and do not include special by-laws such as \$250,000 for a street railway system, \$150,000 for a new city hall; \$25,000 for a bridge to the Island

Park and improvements to same; \$40,000 for buildings and improvements to Victoria park, and any other by-laws which may be necessary from time to time for special improvements. The increase in the assessed value of city property for the past ten years, indicates in a measure, Calgary's growth.

1897.. . . .	\$ 1,937,760
1898.. . . .	2,018,140
1899.....	2,165,520
1900.....	2,307,040
1901.....	2,383,325
1902.....	3,221,549
1904.....	4,099,437
1905.....	5,433,469
1906.....	7,817,456
1907.....	12,832,498

The rate of taxation in 1905 was 22 mills, and this year it has been reduced to 18 mills.

The new city hall, in course of construction, will add one more beautiful stone structure to those already erected. Calgary's fire department is right up-to-date, and thoroughly efficient. We have at present three fire halls, and a fourth will be built at an early date. Calgary has also many beautiful residences.

ALBERTANS FIND TIME FOR SPORT.

Sports are not forgotten in this busy west. A professional baseball team has been engaged by an energetic baseball



Out for Prairie Chicken and a Good Time.

club, and football, lacrosse, cricket, tennis, hoekey, golf, polo and other sports are all enjoyed by Calgary citizens, as well as fishing and shooting. Fish of splendid quality are to be found in practically all our streams, and the sportsman is able to bag large quantities of ducks, prairie chicken, etc. Antelope are to be found in southeastern Alberta, and northeast of Calgary black and white tailed deer are found. To the west of us in the mountains, is the home of the mountain sheep and goats. The mountains also furnish splendid recreation for those interested in mountain climbing, and Banff, Canada's famous mountain resort, 80 miles west, is a summering place for Calgary residents. Many business men move their families to Banff for a month or two during the summer, and spend each week end with them.

STREET CARS AND OTHER UTILITIES OWNED BY THE PEOPLE.

The citizens of Calgary are of the opinion that they should own their own public utilities, and are not favorably disposed to the system of enriching corporations by giving civic franchises. The city of Calgary now owns the water works system and electric light system, crematory, and, by a large majority, have recently passed a by-law to spend \$250,000 to install a municipal street car system.

THE ALPINE CLUB OF CANADA

By President A. O. Wheeler.

Five hours from Calgary, by rail, lies the playground of the Canadian Alpine Club. Here you may stand on the roof



The Bishops Range from Summit of Mt. Donkin.

of the Rockies and, with one foot in the Province of Alberta and the other in the Province of British Columbia, see the water flow eastward to the Atlantic and westward to the Pacific.

On either hand are the glories of mountain scenery: white-capped peaks raise their heads, often wrapped about with clouds, in solemn grandeur. Vast amphitheatres, filled with snow, send glistening ice cascades through rock portals. Alpine meadows, high aloft, are gorgeous with the bright hues of rare and delicate blossoms. Forests of golden larch above and spruce and pine below line the valleys and fill the air with sweet aromatic scents. Glacier-born streams fall from sheer heights or leap from ledge to ledge, sending upward clouds of white mist, where miniature rainbows are seen throughout each sunny day.



Hoodoo Valley, showing Specimens of Hoodoo.

In these untrodden valleys, hidden by a dense fringe of forest, are lakes of blue and green, exquisite in a coloring that is only seen in the most rare gems. Each is a mirror, reflecting in its placid surface the eternal mountains, the changing snows and the swiftly moving clouds with a likeness more vivid than reality itself.

It is here, in these wild mountain solitudes, where silence reigns except for the thunder of the waterfall, the crash of the avalanche or the moan of the wind through the pines, that the members of the Alpine Club of Canada meet for a week in each year to join together in Nature worship, and to cultivate a taste for the exquisite dilght conveyed by the word "Excelsior"; when tangled forest, rock steeps, deeply crevassed snowfield and icy slopes are conquered one by one and Canada's flag, at length, planted on the supreme snow-crowned height, amidst the clouds.

There was no mountaineering in Canada prior to the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway in 1885. The driving of the last spike at Craigellachie in that year opened to the world an alpine area that for variety, beauty of scenery and magnitude cannot be surpassed, and one that is proving and will prove a veritable gold mine, through the thousands of tourists that yearly come to see its scenic splendors and enjoy a holiday in these invigorating mountain regions.

Calgary, owing to its location at the eastern base of the Main range of the Rockies, naturally benefits largely from this yearly inflow of visitors, for, as the commercial metropolis of Alberta and the centre of the many wholesale industries operating in the district, it most largely contributes to supply the wants of these thousands and the army of workmen who cater to their wants.

Little more than a year ago, the Alpine Club of Canada was organized. Delegates representing the entire Dominion, from Halifax to Vancouver, met at the City of Winnipeg, that place having been selected as most central, and the organization was duly carried into effect. The membership of seventy-nine, whose names were enrolled in the spring of 1906, has now swelled to nearly two hundred and fifty, and includes representatives from England, France, South Africa, the United States and all parts of the Dominion of Canada. The names of many prominent Canadians are connected with the Club:

Sir Sandford Fleming, K.C.M.G.; Mr. William Whyte, Second Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway company; Mr. Byron E. Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and the Rev. C. W. Gordon, otherwise known as Ralph Connor, a name familiar all over the world. These live business men and deep thinkers have promptly recognized the moral, scientific, artistic and physical benefit of an institution such as this to the young men and young women of Canada and have, without hesitation, given their strong support and influence in its behalf.



Mill Race at Selkirk Cave.

The Club has already come to be known as the mountaineering school of Canada, owing to the machinery of its constitution, which permits any who so desire to join the Club as

members of a graduating class from which to qualify for active membership by making the ascent of a peak not less than 10,000 feet above sea level. For this purpose a summer camp is held in each year, and every opportunity given to graduating members to qualify for active membership in the Club. The first of these camps was held at the summit of the Yoho pass, in British Columbia, in July of 1906, when one hundred and twelve members attended. Forty-four members, of whom fifteen were ladies, were duly qualified. The second camp will be held in Paradise valley in the Rocky mountains of Alberta, with accommodation prepared for two hundred people.

The Club is now contemplating building a club house at Banff for the purpose of having a suitable place for its library, and to establish a bureau of information on mountaineering for the use of its members who may visit the Rocky mountains each year. It hopes, also, shortly to be in a position to place summer camps at the various beauty spots through the mountains, where its members may be able to enjoy the delights of a region surrounded by the perfection of alpine scenery—their own Canadian heritage.



Bow River Falls, Banff.

COST OF LIVING

During the past twelve or fifteen months, the cost of living has advanced considerably in Calgary, in common with other places in the west. This is particularly noticeable in the advance in rents and lumber. It must be remembered that the tendency practically all over the world during the same period was an advance all along the line. The increased cost of raw materials, labor and the increase in demand, has been largely responsible for the change. In Western Canada, owing to the unprecedented rush of settlers, there is a very great demand for lumber, houses and board, and the merchants, generally speaking, are doing an enormous business. It is not surprising, therefore, that the cost of living at the present time is higher than has been the case in the past two or three years, or will be, as soon as building catches up with the demand for houses, and other conditions become more settled.

Wages, particularly in the building trades, are considerably higher in Calgary than in the East, and the cost of living is not any higher compared with the salaries paid.

Extract from Calgary Albertan:

CALGARY RETAIL MARKETS.

Corrected to April 27, 1907.

Potatoes	75c per bushel.
Butter	30c to 35c per lb.
Eggs	30c per dozen
Sugar	\$6 per cwt.
Sugar	\$1.25 per 20 lb. sacks
Rolled Oats	2.70 per 80 lb. sacks
Do.	1.40 per 40 lb. sacks
Flour	\$2.40 to \$2.75 per cwt.
Beef	10c to 18c per lb.
Pork	12½ to 15c "
Mutton	8c to 18c "
Lamb	15c to 18c "
Ham	18c to 20c "
Bacon	18c to 20c "
Chicken	15c to 20c "
Turkey	20c to 25c "
Ducks	15c to 20c "
Geese	15c to 20c "
Fish	8c to 15c "
Lard, 3's	60c "
Do. 5's	\$1.00 "
Tomatoes, Corn, Peas and Beans	2 cans for 25c
Ev. Apples	12½c per lb.
Peaches and Pears	17½c per lb.
Prunes	10c per lb.
Oranges	50c to 75c per dozen
Lemons	40c per dozen
Apples	5c per lb.
Apples	\$1.75 to \$2.00 per box

LUMBER.

Dimension	\$28
Common board and shiplap	\$22 to \$28
Planks	\$31 to \$33
Shingles	\$3 to \$4
Flooring, up from	\$30

COAL.

"In the matter of fuel, coal is undoubtedly high in Calgary, when the fact that within a few miles of the city are immense bodies of the best coal, but with the opening up of these coal areas there is sure to be a great reduction of price in the near future. At the present time coal sells from \$5.50 to \$7.50 per ton, according to quality, but even at this price it is cheaper than in the east. It has also been claimed board is excessively high in Calgary, and while this may be true as far as some of the hotels are concerned, there are an abundance of private boarding houses where board can be obtained at a reasonable figure. In this line, it is well to consider that in the east,



hotel rates have increased in the past five years from 25 to 50 per cent., and hotels which a few years ago were dollar-a-day houses, are now \$1.50 houses. The only item in which there is any marked difference is that of fruit, which in Calgary is undoubtedly high, owing to the distance from the source of

supply. In imported fruits, such as oranges, lemons, etc., the prices are much the same."

The price of commodities have increased all along the line, in other cities as well as Calgary, but we are getting the idea that we alone are getting full effect of the increase.

On the other hand wages are higher, much higher than in Toronto. Particularly is the case in respect to skilled labor. We shall take a leaf out of a recent publication of the Trades and Labor Gazette:

"Stonemasons at Quebec were increased from twenty to thirty cent per hour (Calgary 60c.)

"In Toronto on May 1, 1907, wages were advanced as follows:

	Toronto.	Calgary.
Bricklayers	40c	62½c
Stonemasons	40c	60c
Carpenters	23c	41c
Stonecutters	50c	60c

"Masons, bricklayers and plasterers at Kingston were increased to 37 cents per hour.

"Bricklayers at St. Thomas were granted an increase to a scale of 35 cents per hour.

"Carpenters at Kingston were increased from two and a quarter to two and a half dollars per day of nine hours. The same class of employees were raised in Welland to 23 cents per hour, and at St. Catharines to 30 cents per hour. (Calgary 41 cents.)

"Building laborers at Ottawa had their wages raised to 20 cents. (Calgary 30 cents to 37½ cents.)

"The conclusions arrived at from the investigation are that taking into consideration the higher wages prevailing here, the cost of living in Calgary is not in the slightest degree higher, probably not as high, than in any city of its size in the prices are much the same."



Wapta Falls, on Kicking Horse River.

LABOR CONDITIONS.

There are plenty of positions open in Calgary and district for housekeepers, servants, and, in fact, all kinds of help required in homes, and good wages are paid to those who are competent. There are also openings on farms and ranches for man and wife of experience, the man to either take charge or work on the farm, and the woman to do the housekeeping or cooking. At the present time there are a dozen such situations open in this office as well as several situations awaiting for girls.

On account of the moderate climate, the building season in Calgary is as long as in any other portion of Canada. The following wages are being paid at the present time:

	Cents.
Stonecutters....	60
Masons....	60
Bricklayers....	62½
Carpenters....	41
Painters....	40
Plumbers....	42½
Electricians....	35 to 40
Printers....	40
Laborers....	30 to 37½
Experienced clerks, \$60 to \$100 per month.	

Most of the trades work an eight hour day. There is plenty of work for competent tradesmen.

IMPORTANT FROM A MANUFACTURING STANDPOINT

IMPORTANT FROM A MANUFACTURING STANDPOINT

With twenty-seven manufacturers already established, Calgary has a long lead as the manufacturing centre of the west. Our manufacturing industries are more numerous and important than those situated at all other points between



Calgary Milling Co's Elevators and 1,000 bus. Flour Mill.



Where Royal Blue Biscuits are Manufactured.

Winnipeg and Vancouver. Other things being equal, or nearly equal, proximity to the consuming population is a vital consideration in successful manufacturing. That the bulk of Canada's consuming population will within a few years be located west of Lake Superior may be regarded as an inevitable result of the present enormous influx of settlers and capital in the west, and this city has the advantage of being a natural distributing centre to a country of which almost every acre is tillable.



Manufacturers and Wholesalers.



Brackman Ker Milling Co.

In 1906, \$2,303,617 worth of manufactured articles were produced in Calgary, according to the Dominion Government census, being \$1,360,091 more than the amount produced in any other city in Alberta or Saskatchewan.

Calgary has 203 commercial travellers drumming up business to keep her tall chimneys smoking and her wholesalers busy.

The manufacturer is wise if he locates where there are many industries, convenience for distributing his goods and where the help problem practically disappears. Small plants rapidly develop into important industries at Calgary. Better let us sprout you!

At Calgary industrial opportunities are numerous, in fact there are as many openings for manufacturers here to-day as existed in the important eastern Canadian and United States manufacturing centres a few years ago. Raw material such as hides, wool, sheep, cattle, hogs, marl for cement, lime, coal, lumber, grain, brick clay, etc., are to be had here. Plants for the manufacture of agricultural implements, furniture, woollens, boots and shoes, felts, brooms and brushes, spices, wire fences, metal ceiling, siding and shingles, etc., should do well in Calgary.

STEAM POWER AND FUEL.

No point in the west equals Calgary as a fuel supply centre. Extensive coal beds surround this city on all sides, and coals are available ranging in quality from the soft lig-

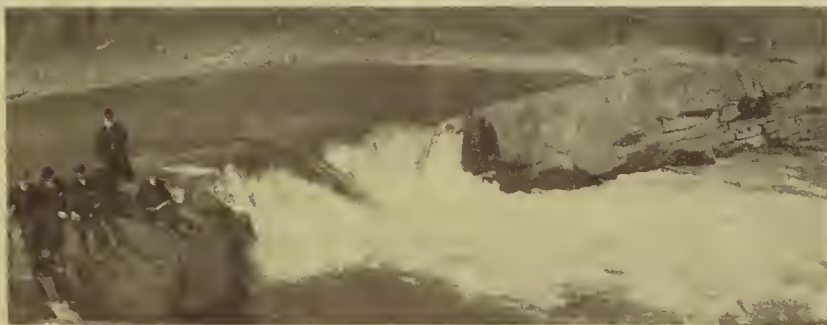


Capacity of Plant being Doubled.

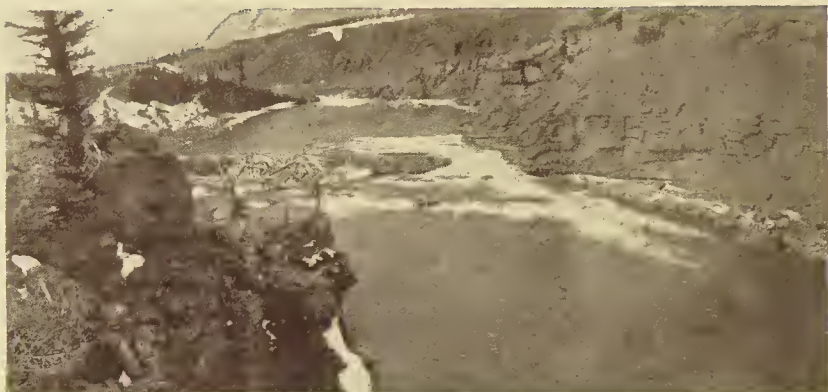
nites to the true anthracites. A coal mine has just been discovered in the city limits, it is semi-bituminous and the indications are that the mine is an extensive one. The Canadian Northern Railway is now hauling coal for its locomotives from the rich fields adjoining the city, and the Grand Trunk Pacific will also depend upon these deposits for its coal. Many Calgary industries are now using steam coal at a cost of \$2.50 per ton. The C. P. R. have large anthracite mines at Bankhead, only 80 miles west of the city, which insures a constant supply of hard coal. Soft coal is also mined at Blackfoot, Fish Creek, Sheep Creek and Knee Hills, all in the vicinity of Calgary. A railway to the latter point is projected. The Knee Hill is an excellent domestic and steam coal, and will no doubt be placed on the Calgary market at a reasonable price.

WATER POWER.

The mighty Bow river, one of Calgary's greatest assets, is to be tamed. The Calgary Power and Transmission company are harnessing this rapid stream to generate 12,000 horse



Horse Shoe Falls on the Bow River.



Bow River Falls, 45 miles West.

power. The Horse Shoe Falls, 45 miles west of the city, is the scene of their operations. Development work commences at once, involving an expenditure of \$500,000. One hundred feet working head is available, and at lowest water, which only lasts about a month, fully 8,000 horse power can be generated. Power generated from steam coal, even at western prices, costs about \$36 per horse power, and the city have an agreement with the above company to supply power at a maximum price of \$24 per horse power per annum for a ten-hour day. It is expected manufacturers will be supplied on practically the same basis. Calgary is at present using about 4,000 horse power which is nearly all generated by steam and it is scarcely necessary to state that the requirements will doubtless rapidly increase when the cost is so materially reduced.

It is expected that this company will be supplying power in 18 months or two years. Calgary will then have two private company electric plants in addition to the municipal plant.



Western Milling Co.

Some idea of the water power possibilities in the vicinity of Calgary may be realized from the fact that between Cochrane and Kanakaskis, a distance of $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles, starting 23 miles west of Calgary, the Bow river drops 488 feet, which is a drop of about 17 feet per mile. By a series of falls and heavy rapids, a drop of 300 feet occurs in 3 miles, and from surveys made, a 250-foot head can be readily obtained. A system which would ultimately make use of this drop could be developed so as to use a much smaller head at first and could easily be extended, as required, until at least 75,000 horse power could be supplied.

ELECTRIC POWER.

There is a municipal electric light plant here, as well as one owned by a private company. Light costs 14 cents per watt hour, with 20% discount for cash. The base price for power is 12 cents per kilowatt hour, with discounts from 20 to 50%, the 50% discount being reached when the power used costs over \$200 per month. Owing to the success of the municipal plant, the cost of light and power has recently been reduced.



Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Co. (Yards and Mill).

NATURAL GAS.

The boring for natural gas in the vicinity of Calgary is progressing favorably. Already the drilling has reached a depth of 2,000 feet, and it is confidently expected that an abundant supply will be obtained at about 2,600 feet.

INDUSTRIAL FLASHLIGHTS.

Alberta Biscuit company, splendid brick building, employ 70 hands, trade increasing daily. Alberta winter wheat proving to be an A. 1 biscuit flour.

Brackman-Ker company, breakfast food mill, capacity 200 bbls. cereals daily, wheat and oat product. This large mill running only six months; a new addition to be added this summer for a new barley food.

Calgary Milling company, stone flour mill, capacity 175 bbls. daily, business developing tremendously. Just completing six storey cement mill with capacity of 1,000 bbls. daily. Elevator capacity, 250,000 bushels. Working up extensive business in the Orient.

Cusking Bros. company, and Western Planing Mills, two of them running overtime and contractors clamoring for orders; both of them increasing capacity rapidly and moving farther from the centre of the city on larger sites.

Great West Saddlery company, large brick building, employ 100 hands; have increased output 40% in past eighteen months; business one of the largest in the west.

P. Furns and company's abattoir is the largest west of Winnipeg. Their 50 retail stores are supplied by it, employ 150 hands in Calgary; are making large additions to plant; do a large export business.



Calgary Brewing & Malting Co.

The Calgary Brewery. Three immense buildings of solid Calgary sandstone, steel frames, cement floors and roofs, completely fireproof, 150 hands employed; capacity unable to keep pace with demand, doubling output as rapidly as possible; whole plant a marvel of modern industry, not surpassed in Canada; products are justly famous.

A second brewery is just commencing building operations, and expects to employ 150 hands in a year or two.

The Standard Soap Factory, a large brick building, 60 hands employed; all kinds of high grade toilet and laundry soap manufactured; plant working full blast; established year and a half ago; contract just let to double capacity; demand keeping ahead of supply.

In fact, Calgary's twenty-seven industries all tell the same story: Demand for products much greater than anticipated, profits satisfactory, increasing capacity of plant as rapidly as possible, machinery used the most modern, buildings substantial, manufacturers pleased with prospects and proud of their ability for choosing the most suitable manufacturing centre in Western Canada.

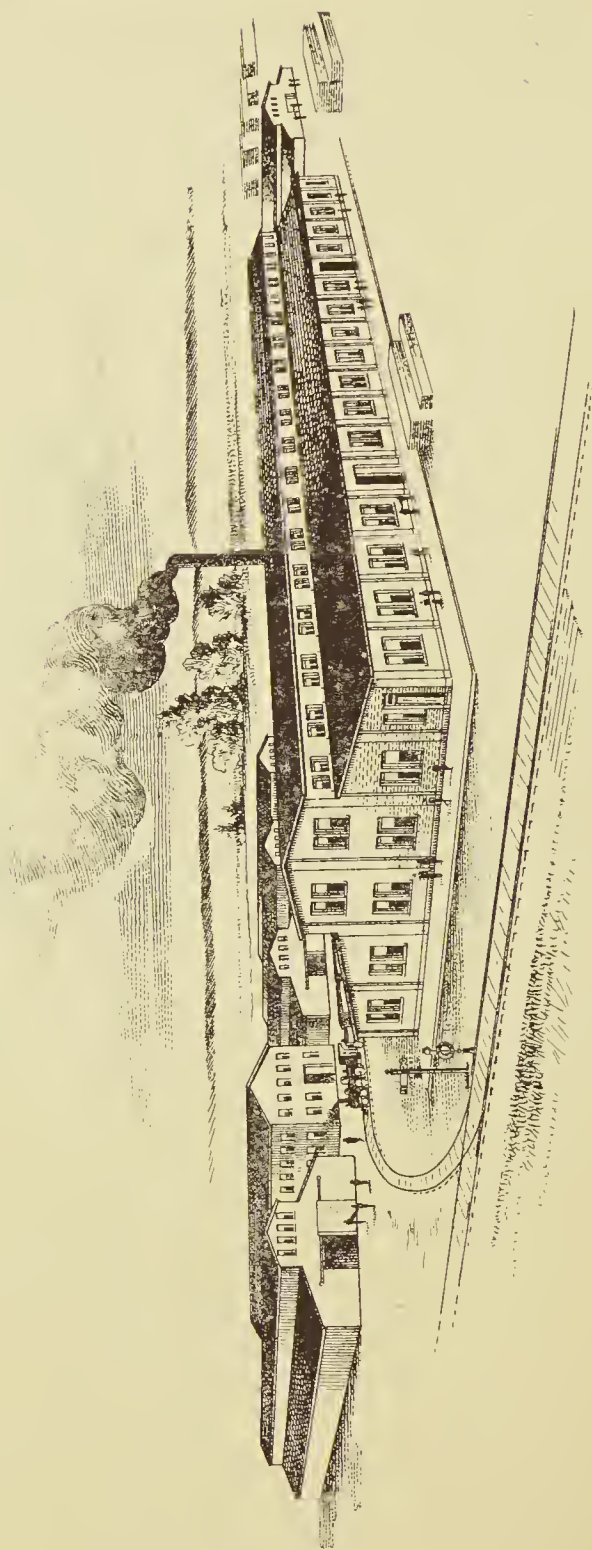


The Western Planing Mills.

A RAILROAD CENTRE

More railroads are projected into Calgary than to any point west of Winnipeg. Within two years it will be entered by the Great Northern, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific railways. It is a general divisional point on the C.P.R., and the lines for Edmonton and Macleod start from here. The annual pay roll of the C.P.R. at Calgary is considerably over a million dollars, and fully a thousand hands are employed, representing in itself a town of four to five thousand people.

The incoming freight between Jan. 1 and Nov. 30, 1905, at Calgary, compared with Edmonton and Strathcona combined was in the proportion of 39.62 to 11.05 respectively, and the outgoing as 10.03 is to 3.77. It must be noted that stock shipments are credited to the original point of shipment, and if unloaded and re-shipped at Calgary, do not swell the Calgary



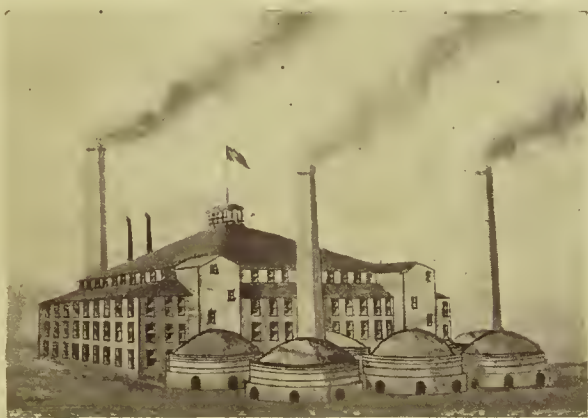
The New Factory. Size, 150 by 320 feet. Cushing Bros. Co., Ltd., Window and Door Manufacturers.
Branch Factories at Edmonton, Alta., and Regina, Sask.

figures. The passenger business at the same points during the same period show to still greater advantage in favor of Calgary.

From the government surveys between Edmonton and Fort Simpson the distance is 64 per cent. greater than from Calgary to Vancouver, via the C.P.R. The distance from Winnipeg to Port Simpson, via Edmonton, exceeds the distance to Vancouver, via Calgary, by 27 per cent. Regina to Port Simpson, via Saskatoon and Edmonton, exceeds the distance to Vancouver, via Calgary, by 30 per cent. A railway from Battleford to Calgary (and no doubt one will be built long before the Grand Trunk Pacific reaches the coast), would give

the route to Vancouver an advantage of 38 per cent. over the route from Battleford to Port Simpson, via Edmonton.

About forty million acres which were previously only considered fit for grazing are now proving most valuable winter wheat lands, of which about twenty-



Proposed Plant of the
Watson Brick & Terra Cotta Co.

six million acres will, in time, be producing this crop. The bulk of this must be shipped to European and Oriental points as wheat or flour.

On the completion of the Panama canal it will be cheaper to ship all freight west of Swift Current to Great Britain via Vancouver than via Fort William. Vancouver port is always open, whereas Fort William port is open only about 200 days a year. There are only seventeen miles of adverse grades for west bound freight to Vancouver. Good steam coal lies in unlimited quantities at convenient distances along this route, and it has an advantage of about 40 per cent. in cost of operation in winter over the eastern route, which means a marked saving in cost of transport. Circles drawn with equal radii with Vancouver and Port Simpson as centres, will demonstrate in a graphic manner the indisputable fact that for the portion of Alberta and Saskatchewan south of a line drawn east and west from Athabasca Landing, no other point at all equals Vancouver as a Pacific port. Circles of equal radii with Calgary and any other Alberta point as collecting or distributing centres, for goods from or for Vancouver, would demonstrate in an equally graphic manner that no other point can compete with Calgary. As for the Crow's Nest Pass, when the Columbian Western is extended through to



The New C.P.R. Freight Sheds are Always Busy.

Spence's Bridge it would pay to ship freight from Frank via Macleod and Calgary to Vancouver, in preference to shipping direct from Frank to Vancouver. While the mountain summits on the Crow's Nest Pass are lower, there are more of them, and the hauling cost per ton is greater. The mileage on the former is also greater. A shorter, although higher grade is more economically operated than a long one with lower summits, as the motive power can be concentrated. The 17-mile adverse grade on the C.P.R. main line is about a 2 per cent. grade. This can, and no doubt will soon, be reduced to a 1 per cent. grade.

With these facts before us, and the coming of three more railways in the near future, it is surely not presumptuous to state that Calgary is and will continue to be the most important railroad centre between Winnipeg and the Pacific coast.



Canadian Pacific Railway Gardens.



One of Calgary's Several Magnificent Schools.

CALGARY FROM AN EDUCATIONAL STANDPOINT

Only 21 years ago Calgary's school children numbered 25; today there are 2,000 names on the rolls—and yet the men responsible for our educational institutions have kept pace with the magnitude of their task. During the past year the number of teachers and scholars have increased 25%. The new Central school, which was opened on May 24, 1905, cost about \$70,000; the South ward school cost about \$30,000; and the East ward school about \$30,000. These are built of Calgary sandstone and would look well beside the best schools in our largest Canadian or American cities.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There are now twelve schools in Calgary, three of which are housed in rented buildings for the time being. Mr. H. R. Parker is principal and has a staff of 24 thoroughly competent teachers. The equipment is thoroughly up to date, and with the appointment of Dr. A. Melville Scott, of the University of New Brunswick, as superintendent, the schools of Calgary are now as well equipped and doing as efficient work as the schools of our largest cities. Manual training is also taught in our public schools.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The high school at Calgary is as complete in all the essential departments as any similar institution in the eastern provinces or states, and a splendid new building is being erected this year.

NORMAL SCHOOL.



The Provincial Normal school is at present housed in the assembly hall of the new Central school. Five or six teachers are here engaged. A beautiful new stone school is being erected, which when complete will cost at least \$150,000.

Calgary's Beautiful Normal School.

It will be one of the best Normal school buildings in Canada.

COLLEGES.

At Calgary is located the Western Canada college for boys, St. Hilda's college for girls, and the Convent school, at which institutions the student can obtain a thorough education and are prepared for the various universities. A university is now being established in the Province.



Canadian Bank of Commerce.

ALBERTA'S COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CAPITAL

It is not necessary to state that Calgary will be the commercial and industrial capital of Alberta. It is unquestionably so at the present time.

However dense the population of Western Canada may become, cities—big cities—will not be plentiful. Railway construction is preceding settlement, and the commanding geographical position of the embryo distributing centre is clearly indicated. Here, wholesale houses and industries naturally locate. Here they find they can most economically and efficiently serve the greatest possible area and population. Distributing centres every hundred miles or so, such as were established in the east, through force of necessity, prior to the advent of railways, will not be a feature of western development.

With the readjustment of freight rates out of Calgary in 1902, the erection of wholesale warehouses commenced, with the result that today we have at least ninety wholesale firms doing business here. What is still more gratifying, they are



here not because of any special inducement having been offered them, but because they believed Calgary to be the best



The Merchant's Bank.

Alberta's Commercial and Industrial Capital

possible place from which to reach the consuming population of Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, and their enormous trade confirms this judgment.

The Alberta branch of the Commercial Travellers' association is located here. 325 members are enrolled, 203 of which travel out of Calgary (more than twice as many as travel out of Vancouver), 77 out of the capital and 45 from all other Alberta points.

Bradstreets' and Dun's mercantile agency offices for Alberta and Eastern British Columbia are located here.



The Molsons Bank.

The banking returns of a city are the surest thermometer of its commercial wealth and activity. The establishment of a clearing house is the last proof that a city has finally passed from infancy into the region of sturdy adolescence. Calgary passed that stage in April, 1906, when her first week's clearing house returns were \$772,379. For the week ending April 27, 1907, the clearings were \$1,399,000, an increase of 93%. This increase is 33% greater than any other city in Canada or the United States, or in fact, the round world. The week ending Dec. 8 last, Calgary's clearings reached \$1,801,902.

NOTE THIS.

Calgary still holds its place as ninth in the list, and shows the greatest increase in Canada. Statement of clearings for the week ending April 25, showing percentage increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Montreal	\$26,085,000;	decrease..	1.9
Toronto	22,533,000;	"	2.2
Winnipeg	11,077,000;	increase..	23.0
Vancouver	3,433,000;	"	43.8
Ottawa... ..	3,090,000;	"	31.0
Quebec... ..	1,701,000;	"	22.9
Halifax	1,673,000;	decrease..	1.1
Hamilton	1,671,000;	increase..	14.6
CALGARY	1,399,000;	"	93.6
London, Ont.	1,389,000;	"	32.4
St. John, N.B.	1,243,000;	"	13.6
Victoria, B.C.	1,125,000;	"	60.3
Edmonton	1,122,000;		



Bank of Montreal.

Statement of Calgary's Clearing House Returns.

And last week, May 24, Calgary's clearings were \$1,474,000, showing an increase of 118.6% over same week last year. The next highest increase in Canada was 88.6%.

Month.	Calgary.	Edmonton.	Difference.	Percentage.
July... ..	2,964,369	2,372,852	591,517	25%
August	4,794,938	3,406,866	1,388,072	41
September ..	4,183,609	2,842,839	1,340,770	47
October	5,690,414	3,316,159	2,374,255	72
November ...	6,945,854	3,726,934	3,218,920	87
December ...	6,727,188	4,117,042	2,610,146	63
January	5,576,115	3,732,407	1,843,708	50
February ...	5,229,950	3,266,612	1,963,337	60
March... ..	5,626,206	3,728,444	2,897,562	73
April... ..	6,148,906	3,867,017	2,281,889	59





How Calgary's clearings compare with cities of twice the population:

	Estimated Population.	Week ending April 25.
Dayton, Ohio....	93,000	\$1,791,000
Springfield, Mass....	74,000	2,236,000
Syracuse, N.Y....	118,000	1,733,000
CALGARY, ALTA.	22,000	1,400,000
Lincoln, Neb....	46,000	1,229,000
Jacksonville, Fla.	44,000	1,617,000
Davenport, Ia.	49,000	1,131,000
Kalamazoo, Mich.	30,000	906,000
Wheeling, Va....	39,000	1,036,000
Topeka, Kan....	39,000	871,000
Springfield, Ill.	42,000	802,000
Rockford, Ill....	31,000	706,000
Springfield, O.	38,000	371,000

In Oriental clearings, Calgary is second in Canada.

The value of buildings erected in 1906 was \$2,242,988, a million dollars more than in 1905.

In amount of express business, Calgary stands seventh in Canada; ahead of Vancouver, Halifax, Hamilton, St. John, London, Kingston, etc.

The freight and passenger traffic and inland revenue collected at Calgary, show large increases each month.

The custom's receipts at the Calgary Customs office for the month of April, amounted to \$66,601.84, being the greatest on record for any single month. For April, 1906, the receipts were \$28,862.53, the increase for April this year being \$37,739.31, or over 130 per cent. The entries, too have increased nearly 50 per cent., the number received in April being greater than ever before. For May, the receipts were \$68,409.52, an increase of \$32,616.00 over the same month last year.

The customs receipts at various Alberta points between July, 1896 and 1904, were \$1,095,421.17; Edmonton and Stratcona furnished 16.9%; Macleod 7%; Lethbridge, 13.9%; Medicine Hat, 5.9%; Cardston and Coutts combined, 20%; and Calgary, 35.4%; as large a percentage as Edmonton, Stratcona, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge combined.



Wholesale Boots and Shoes.

of all Alberta. The revenue from the next largest Alberta city was \$25,494, less than half of the revenue at Calgary, and 15.3% of Alberta. In 1905, Calgary's revenue was \$39,000, or 27.8% of the provincial revenue, as against the northern city's 11.9%; 70% of the business done in Alberta being done south of a line drawn east and west 100 miles north of Calgary. Of the votes polled at the last elections, 56% were south of the same line. In 1906, \$233,505.00 money orders were issued in Calgary, as against \$96,461.00 at the capital.

Calgary's postal revenue in 1906 was \$53,408, or 32%



Wholesale.

THE CLIMATE

The matter of climate is possibly more seriously considered than any other characteristic of a new country. Given productive lands and a plentiful supply of fuel, remunerative markets and other advantageous features, and add to that an undesirable climate, and the intending settler will not be disposed to consider favorably such a country. The climate of Southern Alberta is, fortunately, one of the strong points in its favor.

The ideal climate of the Calgary district comprises as many beautiful, bright, cloudless days as any locality can possibly have, and still produce abundant crops.

"Sunny, Southern Alberta" is not a name only, but an actual reality. Ours is doubtless the most healthful climate in Canada. With an altitude of from 3,000 to 3,500 feet, almost continuous sunshine, cool, summer nights, no oppressive eastern heat during the day, a delightful fall, and a moderate winter, Calgary's climate stands peerless.



Codville, Smith, Co., Wholesale Groceries.

Our beautiful winter weather is largely dependent upon the warm "chinook" winds, blowing from the region formerly inhabited by the Chinook Indians on the banks of the lower Columbia river. Snow rapidly melts under the power of these warm, dry winds. A gale from the north may blow for a day or two, accompanied by powdered snow, and the settlers from the east immediately think winter has come in earnest. Then the north wind lulls, a western breeze arises, and but a few hours suffice for a miracle—the disappearance of the snow and a complete change of weather. Wheels are generally



Agricultural Implements.

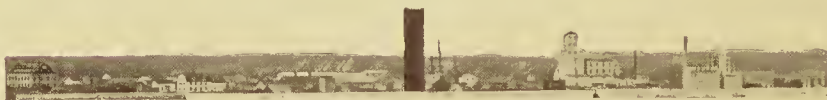
used during the entire year; sleighs usually only for brief periods. In January and early February there are short periods of cold, sharp weather. Winter generally breaks up in March, with a warm wind from the west, the beginning of spring. The early spring flowers appear in March. May is usually fine and bright; in June and early July is the time when most of our rain falls; the remainder of July, August,



W. R. Brock & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.

September, October, and generally November, warm and dry. The summer, July to September, is characterized by hot days, and relieved by a never-failing breeze and cool nights, but the warm, golden days of autumn, often lasting well into December, are the glory of the year.

The winter of 1906-'07, was the most severe in fifteen or twenty years. It is scarcely necessary to state that the same may be said of any district on the American continent. The snowfall was much heavier and cold weather continued for longer periods than usual. While the winter was hard on stock which were not fed or protected, those that were properly cared for came through in good condition. The increased snowfall will doubtless result in the production of the largest crops in the history of the province. The fall wheat never came through the winter looking so well.



In the Manufacturing District.

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS.

Compiled by the Dominion Government Weather Observation Station
at Calgary.

RAINFALL IN INCHES.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1896	0.94	1.67	1.04	0.52	1.66	1.63	1.24	1.55	1.38	0.70	1.98	0.33	14.64
1897	0.53	0.44	0.75	0.36	0.32	6.62	1.53	2.13	0.98	0.79	1.23	0.70	16.38
1898	0.00	0.90	1.57	0.45	2.02	3.77	3.83	2.40	0.74	0.16	0.30	0.65	16.79
1899	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.10	5.46	3.22	2.08	9.40	0.99	0.44	0.26	0.17	22.09
1900	0.00	0.02	0.30	0.43	1.32	3.56	2.03	1.29	4.50	0.39	1.60	0.00	15.41
1901	0.47	1.15	0.95	0.90	1.55	7.04	3.94	0.51	3.15	0.12	0.40	1.20	21.31
1902	0.40	0.65	0.62	0.60	8.99	9.82	5.06	6.23	1.22	0.61	1.00	0.60	35.71
1903	0.00	0.50	0.88	0.29	3.97	2.07	4.09	7.62	1.80	0.00	0.60	0.16	21.98
1904	0.16	0.10	0.80	0.14	1.56	1.86	1.74	2.75	0.38	1.35	0.12	0.20	11.16
1905	1.04	0.30	0.65	0.60	1.67	8.52	0.91	0.56	0.35	0.31	1.20	0.00	16.51
1906	0.04	0.04	0.66	0.37	6.96	2.35	1.15	2.95	0.40	0.90	0.34	0.34	16.14

Average for past 8 years - 20.25.

HIGHEST TEMPERATURE.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1896	51.0	59.0	55.3	68.3	72.3	94.0	95.0	85.3	85.0	73.3	47.3	48.8
1897	45.5	40.3	..	75.8	88.0	78.8	86.3	90.3	79.6	73.3	59.0	44.0
1898	44.3	44.8	42.3	76.0	76.0	84.3	91.0	87.0	83.3	68.0	48.0	46.0
1899	49.0	55.0	49.0	70.0	71.0	77.0	89.0	78.0	77.0	74.5	58.0	56.0
1900	50.0	50.0	60.0	76.0	79.0	92.0	85.0	90.0	77.0	71.0	64.0	50.0
1901	45.0	57.0	55.0	72.0	86.0	77.0	80.0	85.0	75.0	74.0	60.0	60.0
1902	54.0	46.0	50.9	65.9	82.0	76.0	84.0	81.0	75.0	74.0	49.0	47.0
1903	51.0	47.0	8.0	66.0	84.0	81.0	81.0	80.0	76.0	79.0	68.0	53.0
1904	49.0	38.0	46.0	76.0	76.0	35.0	94.0	85.0	78.0	75.0	60.1	52.0
1905	46.0	57.0	66.0	78.0	80.0	85.0	91.0	86.0	80.0	72.0	70.0	47.0
1906	54.0	61.0	73.0	79.0	82.0	77.0	88.0	92.0	82.0	77.0	60.0	50.0

MEAN TEMPERATURE.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1896	3.7	24.3	19.3	36.3	44.5	58.5	64.6	59.6	49.3	41.3	2.4	26.1
1897	12.6	15.9	..	43.7	57.9	57.0	60.0	62.7	52.6	42.3	12.5	18.6
1898	40.1	14.8	19.3	37.8	51.4	55.6	62.9	62.7	51.2	36.0	21.7	44.9
1899	19.6	1.9	7.6	33.6	43.7	52.8	60.0	53.0	53.5	36.4	36.8	19.5
1900	21.9	10.5	27.5	43.5	51.4	57.0	58.0	54.5	46.7	38.2	20.7	27.0
1901	15.8	15.4	30.0	38.3	52.0	49.3	58.7	59.0	44.2	47.8	28.5	26.0
1902	19.6	15.2	25.3	39.8	47.0	49.1	59.0	57.2	48.8	44.4	21.8	11.9
1903	20.5	21.5	14.0	35.5	45.5	57.1	56.7	55.4	46.0	45.1	22.1	25.9
1904	18.1	1.8	13.3	42.8	45.1	53.7	55.4	55.7	50.5	43.4	35.2	20.5
1905	9.6	15.1	35.3	39.1	47.5	52.5	60.8	59.4	50.7	37.3	33.2	24.5
1906	16.11	20.4	25.5	45.5	46.7	55.8	64.1	59.1	51.1	44.35	27.08	12.01

LOWEST TEMPERATURE.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1896	-34.2	-21.2	-34.2	13.5	22.0	33.5	34.0	36.5	23.0	15.0	-28.8	-18.3
1897	-37.2	-9.7	..	8.5	28.5	29.8	39.0	34.5	26.0	13.0	-25.7	-26.0
1898	-8.0	-20.0	-18.0	4.0	22.0	35.0	38.0	35.5	23.5	15.0	-23.8	-31.0
1899	-25.0	-40.0	-29.0	-14.0	12.0	34.0	35.0	30.0	32.0	4.0	14.0	-24.0
1900	-15.0	-27.0	-22.0	21.0	28.0	30.0	36.0	30.0	17.0	11.0	30.0	-3.0
1901	-35.0	-18.0	-10.0	13.0	29.0	32.0	37.0	35.0	23.0	18.0	-5.8	3.8
1902	-30.0	-18.0	-24.0	14.0	25.0	29.0	38.0	31.0	24.3	22.0	-16.0	-26.8
1903	-12.8	-18.0	-25.0	16.0	23.0	34.0	38.0	36.0	26.0	18.0	-20.0	-22.0
1904	-22.0	-25.0	-25.8	18.0	23.0	26.0	34.6	32.0	21.0	21.0	6.0	-22.0
1905	-20.0	-40.0	-1.0	2.0	24.0	32.0	40.0	33.0	22.0	3.0	-25.0	-10.0
1906	-32.0	-16.0	-24.0	18.0	18.0	36.0	40.0	34.0	24.0	22.0	-8.0	-26.0

For the purpose of making a comparison with countries noted for their healthy climate and favorable conditions from an agricultural standpoint, the following tables taken from United States Signal Service Reports are given:

	Mean Annual Temperature.
Colorado... ..	44.80
Montana... ..	42.80
Nevada.... ..	50.32
Utah	50.10

Mean annual rainfall in States named:

	Mean Annual Rainfall.
California	22.50 inches
Montana.... ..	12.61 "
Nevada	10.64 "
Utah.... ..	10.32 "

Comparison of these figures with those given for Calgary show that, both in monthly and annual mean temperatures, there is no indication of a cold or unfavorable climate at that point, and the facts regarding monthly and annual rainfall should satisfy the intending settler as to moisture.





The Fairchild Co., Ltd., Wholesale Implements and Vehicles.

THE PEOPLE

Quoting again from the pen of Mr. Lowry:

"The city is set in a cup made by an encircling chain of rolling green billows of prairie, and is one of the prettiest places we have seen. The people one meets here are a better sort, more accustomed to the graces and conveniences than are usually found on the frontier. Four years ago Calgary was simply a ranching town, but even then it enjoyed a certain distinction from the countryside, because of the people that live in and around it and set its tone. These early comers



G. F. Stephens & Co. Wholesale Paints.

were immigrants from England, largely younger sons of what Burke's peerage classifies as the 'nobility and landed gentry,' who for one reason or another found life out here in the ranching country more congenial than in old England. Some of them have not been very successful. They have raced their ponies, played polo, and followed the hounds across the prairie after coyotes. Others, who have worked, have prospered exceedingly, living in a large way, maintaining excellent homes, and dispensing an open handed hospitality. Both classes have lived together in the utmost peace, drawn together by their love of sport and adventure. They are fine fellows to know."

Month by month, the population of Calgary district is becoming more Canadian and more American. The preponderance of Englishmen is not now so noticeable. During the last three or four years the Americans have flocked across the line into Canada by the thousands, and the people of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces have been coming in train loads to claim their portion of the wondrous west. Still Mr. Lowry's closing sentence regarding the residents of Alberta is as true as when it was written, and may it ever be said "they are fine fellows to know."



Wholesale Implements.



The Bole Drug Co.

RAPID TRANSFORMATION

There is irresistible contagion in success. We who read the story of a successful man, feel an impelling power to admire, then to imitate. Swift have been the changes in the last west and the intrepid young explorer of earlier years is the successful man of today, not old yet, even in years, an inspiration to all. Witness the changes in one short lifetime.

1880—No well defined trail leads the traveller across the prairie or through the deep coulee. The desolation is grand, unbroken. A wild flower garden is beneath his feet, luxuriant as in an eastern clime, stretching on all sides to the horizon, and so wide above all, the great sky. The swift river rushed foaming white over the rocks, or deep clear blue in the quiet places, between steep rugged banks beautifully softened by pine and poplar and slender pointed spruce. None are more fantastically beautiful than Alberta streams. The fascination of it grew, and forgetting the beauty of his home land, he remained. The stalwart inhabitant of this land dreamed not to see his great herds vanish or his dominion pass away, so soon.

1883—Here was a revolution. A fiery monster rushed over the prairie, rent the stillness with shrieks of power, paralyzed with fear the Indian heart, till his spirit was broken, his native nobility of mien and courage gone; brought the settler, the rancher, the cowboy, the farmer, the great steam plow,—a long river of civilization, swift, too, as all western streams.

1907—Forward. The work once started shall go on. The trapper, traveller, soldier of the eighties is the man of the future. Along the well graded road, across the steel-bridged river he rushes in his cushion-tired carriage or automobile, no sloughs, no fords to delay; past irrigation ditches, by miles of grain fields—a golden land in fact—to the commodious farm home, supplied with every comfort and even luxury, with its promising fruit trees and garden, telephone, and even postal delivery—a home of conveniences to contrast with the hardships of his youth.

Or he may be the prosperous city merchant in his palatial home on the hill surrounding the city, with an outlook from his windows over hundreds of busy streets, warehouses, smokestacks, motors, schools, colleges and churches—where 25 years ago roamed the wild untamed Blackfeet.

The greatest feat of civilization!—the transformation of an unknown land into a highly productive one, peopled with cultured inhabitants, surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries ingenuity can contrive or genius conceive.

For further information apply—

E. L. RICHARDSON,

Secretary Board of Trade,

Calgary, Alberta, Canada.



8th Avenue, Looking West from Centre St.



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